

PARTY "REVOLT"
TALK BRUITED
ABOUT FLORIDA

State Politically Dry, So
Smith Is Meeting Firm
Opposition

REPUBLICAN GROUPS
ARE NOT ORGANIZED

President Popular and Might
Win Electoral Vote With
Strong Campaign

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

MIAMI, Fla.—Chock-a-block with Republicans, Florida has no Republican organization. When its voters are dissatisfied with Democratic nominees or policies they stay away from the polls. Frequently they do so, with the result that the vote of Florida in proportion to its citizens of voting age is lamentably small.

Just at present the political pilgrim in Florida finds it hard to enlist natives in discussion of politics. Another matter is much nearer their hearts. I think it was John Hay who used to say that the acid test of a cultivated foreigner's tact and savoir faire was to lead him past that prancing equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson in Lafayette Square, Washington. If he politely averted his gaze and suppressed any ejaculations of horror and disgust at the atrocious spectacle, Hay accepted him as a thorough gentleman.

In much the same way, I think, loyal Floridians today estimate the value of the state's political situation. They are not at all surprised at the fact that the state's political situation is so lamentable. Its material evidences are only too plentiful in empty stores and buildings, and deserted highways. It is a state where no pedestrians, and street lights which no longer shine.

Past as Teacher

But to the Floridian mind, which is enterprising and not easily depressed, the past is only to be recalled as giving teachings for the future, and the present is the moment for stabilization, recovery and reconstruction.

The state has been fortunate this winter in having a tourist business equal to that of the years prior to the boom. The developers of big agricultural projects have not lost faith, but are going on with their work. The "binder boys" have come back to the state, and a good many real estate operators have turned to the plow and hoe as promising implements with which to recoup their shattered fortunes.

But even under these conditions one can get a political "rise" out of the average man in the street by asking what he thinks of the political outlook.

It is a commonplace of politics to say that in the matter of financial depression people clamor for a change at Washington. This is emphatically not the case in Florida. Though they voted against him, two to one, in the last presidential election, the Floridians are quite certain that Mr. Coolidge, under certain conditions, would give them their electoral vote if a Republican organization could be created in season to function effectively.

Vote Falling Off

Curiously enough, the vote for Cox in 1920 practically equaled the vote for both Davis and Coolidge in 1924. Davis fell more than 30,000 votes short of the Cox vote, and competent observers say that 30,000 more would drop off this year if Governor Smith should be the nominee.

They seem to run politics in a sort of free-for-all fashion in Florida. As I have said, there is no Republican organization. The delegates to Kan-

Anti-War Pact Gains in Favor
in Germany and in Great Britain

Sentiment in London and Berlin for Treaty Causes
French to Shift Their Viewpoint—Economic
Pressure a Factor in Peace

PARIS—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, has been in conversation with Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador. It is understood that the Ambassador officially informed the French Minister of the contents of the proposed arbitration treaties between Germany and the United States and Spain and the United States. This is a mere formality, for the French treaty is a model. Still, it is a matter of courtesy to indicate that arbitration arrangements are to be extended to France's neighbors.

More important was the exchange of views on the multilateral anti-war project. Various considerations seem to improve the prospect for the conclusion of the proposed pact. M. Briand did not fail to have personal talks with the foreign ministers present at Geneva. Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan are to be asked whether they would enter into a treaty outlawing war. Though there is natural reluctance to proceed too far or too fast, it would appear that surprisingly little objection is raised in these countries to the pact.

Diplomatic Considerations
Indeed, diplomatic considerations come into play, it is perhaps a pity that the ministers should think about diplomatic scoring in this connection, but since it helps the pact, it is necessary to criticize. The very reluctance of France to accept the Kellogg formula has made a large section both in England and in Germany eager to show their superior pacifism, and unreservedly to accept it. This feeling may well prevail.

SEATTLE LOSES
WOMAN MAYOR

Mrs. Bertha K. Landes De-
feated—Milwaukee Re-elects
D. W. Hoan, Socialist

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, first woman mayor of a metropolitan city in the United States, was overwhelmingly defeated for re-election as Seattle's chief executive Tuesday, by Frank Edwards, a dark horse candidate.

The mayor-elect, who takes office in June, won after a campaign which brought a new record of nearly 100,000 persons to the polls. A majority of 19,000 votes for Mr. Edwards, a retired theater operator, surpassed expectations of his own managers.

The close of the campaign was marked by Edwin J. Brown, who lost to Mrs. Landes by 6000 votes when he ran for a third term two years ago, joining the ranks of the Mayor, whom he had also opposed in the primaries this year.

Complete unofficial returns gave Mr. Edwards 59,033 votes and Mrs. Landes 39,859.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR
FORDS IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN—A banquet preceded the opening of the exhibition of the new Ford, which was attended by some 12,000 visitors the first day. Orders for some 7000 to 8000 cars from the area covered by the Copenhagen Ford factory have already been received from people who have not even seen the car. The sale has been unprecedented, although no definite promise as to time of delivery could be given in many cases.

Work at the Copenhagen factory has been delayed, owing to the difficulty in obtaining the parts from America.

BRITISH GUIANA
BILL PASSES
THIRD READING

Governor, Under Measure,
Has Overriding Powers in
South American Country

LONDON—The British Guiana bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons this morning, 178 to 70 votes, and is thus assured of becoming law.

The measure gives a new constitution to a rich tropical portion of South America, as big as England, Scotland and Wales, with 300,000 inhabitants, chiefly Negroes and Indians. It abolishes the hitherto existing dual system of government, under which the financial control was divided between the Governor appointed by Britain and the "Combined Council" (Legislature), in which the members elected by a portion of the general community had a majority over nominated representatives and officials.

It also establishes a new Legislature in which the elected members are in a minority and the Governor is given overriding powers. This has been bitterly opposed by the elected members as a retrograde step, but defended officially on the ground that an impartial commission has found the existing system unworkable and unless the British Government is able to control the Legislature, as in other crown colonies, it is impossible to raise the loans necessary for the development of natural resources.

The Undersecretary for Colonial Affairs, W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, defending the measure on the occasion of the third reading, repudiated the suggestion by Labor that the changes have been influenced by any financial interests. Mr. Ormsby-Gore added that the powers reserved for the Governor are to make clear on the face of any prospectus issued by the crown agents in the London market for public loans for British Guiana that the Colonial Secretary and the House of Commons have ultimate ability to secure the service of such loans.

New York Now Knows
What Signs Are Best

A STANDARD type of street sign, intended to overcome the "haphazard illegibility" of those used in many cities, is recommended by the Municipal Administration Commission, as the result of a survey just completed.

The best street-corner sign, according to the results of the experiments, is one with four-inch gold colored letters on a dull black background. Sign-posts, it was found, are most efficient when set on the outside corner of the curb, with the signs projecting out over the roadway. Two signs on the same post should always be set at different levels, the report declares.

NEW PACT REPORTED
ON BOXER INDEMNITY

PEKING—An agreement is reported to have been made whereby the unified National University at Peking will obtain \$125,000 (silver) each month from the Russian Boxer Indemnity fund, administered by the Sino-Russian Boxer Indemnity Commission.

This agreement renews that made between the nine government universities and the commission in December, 1926, providing that the universities should combine into a single institution and should receive support equal to one-half of the monthly budget of \$250,000 (silver). The renewal provides for the payment of this sum for three more years; the money to come from the Chinese maritime customs, upon which all Boxer indemnities are secured.

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New York Villagers
Seek Vagrant Bear

Bruin Wandered Down From
Catskills, but Didn't Like
His Reception

NEW YORK—If a certain big bear, of kind but retiring nature, who recently disappeared from the village of Nanuet will return in the same mood in which he was last seen there, no questions will be asked him by the villagers. On the contrary, every chance will be given him to be the town pet.

The bear wandered down recently from somewhere in the Catskills. He was seen several times near the ice pond of O. Keiser, who lives east of Nanuet, and once he was overtaken by a rather furtive citizen who hastened on without words.

This action is regretted by others who live in Nanuet. Hospitality being the byword of this little community, which is near Nyack, in Rockland County, and docility being the reputation of the bear, a feeling exists that there has been an oversight of the amenities that should prevail between well-behaved bears and well-behaved persons.

Accordingly, Police Judge Raymond Fisher has said that the "courtesy of police protection" awaits the bear in Nanuet, and several small boys were said to be awaiting parental aid in setting up a bear-kennel in the backyard. The opinion is held that the bear will be easy to tame, and Nanuet is preparing a welcome on his return.

Wins Award for Conspicuous Service to Aviation



President Coolidge Has Recently Presented to Charles L. Lawrence, Designer of the Wright Whirlwind Motor, the Collier Trophy for 1927, Awarded by the National Aeronautical Association for the "Greatest Achievement in Aviation in America, the Value of Which Has Been Demonstrated by Actual Use During the Preceding Year." In Picture With Mr. Lawrence Are Mrs. Lawrence, Their Daughters, Emily and Margaret, and Son, Frank.

TRANSATLANTIC
BRITISH FLIER
NOT HEARD FROM

No News Has Been Received
From Capt. Hinchliffe Who
Left England Yesterday

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. Walter Hinchliffe's plane Adventure, in which he left Cranwell, Eng., yesterday morning, presumably with Hon. Elsie May as a passenger, for America, was unreported at noon. Thirty hours after the British war ace had left English shores, no ships at sea had reported sighting him, and the big wireless stations along the coast were likewise silent. The last specific news of the plane reported it off the Irish coast yesterday.

His minimum average speed, unless great storms were encountered, was estimated at about 50 miles an hour. The Adventure, provided it followed the Great Circle course, would have covered 2400 miles by 9:45 a. m. and should have been in the vicinity of Nova Scotia. The plane was capable of sustained speed under favorable conditions.

Experts in New York computed that weather conditions might have so slowed progress that the plane would not reach land until early in the afternoon, and after sighting land it would be possible for the plane to continue, without being sighted if it were flying anywhere near its ceiling of 14,000 feet.

The Adventure has enough fuel to last until about 7 o'clock tonight. The plane has been reported three times, in the early stages of the flight—from Mizen Head, a cape of southern Ireland, from a ship 170 miles off the Irish coast and from an unnamed steamer "four days out of Bordeaux."

The latter message was picked up by an amateur radio operator, George W. Dawson of New York. It had been relayed by the French steamer Roussillon which said the unnamed ship reported, "A large plane high overhead and flying west."

Captain Hinchliffe's ship is a stock model Stinson-Detroit, purchased on his mystery trip to this country last December. It is equipped with a Wright whirlwind motor and has a cruising speed of 105 miles an hour. The gas consumption is 11 1/2 gallons an hour.

London reported the plane carried 450 gallons of gas which would give it a cruising range of over 3000 miles, enough to safely carry it to Harbor Grace, N. F., a distance of a little over 2000 miles from the takeoff point, by the Great Circle route, but hardly enough for a flight to New York, unless favorable tail winds speeded the passage.

All preparations were being made at Mitchell and Curtiss fields, New York, for receiving the plane. Orders were issued to turn on the flood lights this afternoon and soldiers at Mitchell Field were being held in readiness to keep the field clear for his arrival.

MANCHU BANNERMEN
LEFT IN THE LURCH

Military Pensioners Clamor
for Overdue Pay

PEKING—The Manchurian bannermen, professional soldiers maintained by the former Manchurian dynasty in China, are making frequent demonstrations in Peking to obtain from the Government a portion of the small monthly allowances guaranteed to them at the time the Manchus were overthrown and the Chinese Republic founded.

This allowance is many months in arrears, and has not been paid in full for years. As a result, thousands of bannermen and their families in Peking and elsewhere are destitute.

These former soldiers, who had a considerable standing under the Manchus, have undertaken every sort of menial work becoming water-carriers, rickshaw-pullers and peddlers. Their wives have become sewing-women and household-servants. But they were not trained for this work, and were equally unfamiliar with modern methods of warfare now practiced in China.

Some of them have joined the various armies, but thousands are over the age limit. It is estimated that the Manchurian military organization and their families total some 1,700,000 persons.

Unsung in Story
of Ocean Flights,
Wins Final Honor

Designer of Wright Motor
Which Made Trips Possi-
ble Receives Recognition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Working unseen and unsung, yet sharing in the joy and in the success of the aviators who gained the acclaim of the world, in a man who, from the quiet obscurity of his laboratory, added to the sum of aeronautical achievement which made the year 1927 epochal in the history of aviation.

The man is Charles Lanier Lawrence, pioneer developer of the air-cooled airplane engine which finds its greatest efficiency in the 200-horsepower Wright Whirlwind motor. It was this motor that Colonel Lindbergh used in his solo flight to Paris, and Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine used in their flight from the United States to Germany. Commander Byrd used the Wright Whirlwind in his flight over the North Pole and three of these motors drove the American from Roosevelt Field to France. Lieut. Lester J. Maitland and Albert F. Hegeberger also had this type of motor in their flight to Honolulu.

In recognition of his achievement, the Collier Trophy for 1927 was awarded to Mr. Lawrence by the National Aeronautical Association. In the language of the deed of gift provided by the will of Robert J. Collier, the award is given to the "greatest achievement in aviation in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use during the preceding year."

During the World War, Mr. Lawrence was assigned to the aircraft engine division where he developed the three-cylinder 60-horsepower air-cooled Lawrence motor in a little factory in New York City. The Wright Aeronautical Corporation purchased the motor in 1924 and made Mr. Lawrence vice-president of the concern. He resides at East Lisle, L. I.

NEW LINK FORMED
WITH ESKIMO RACES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—An Eskimo-English dictionary has just been published in Copenhagen with the cooperation of Canadian and Danish scientists.

The interest Denmark has taken in the life and language of the Greenland Eskimos dates back some 300 years. But Knud Rasmussen's successive expeditions to Greenland and the neighboring Arctic regions have evoked a keen interest in these northern tribes in other countries, more especially in the United States and Canada.

CZECHS TO PRESERVE
RUTHENIAN CHURCHES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—With a view to preserving the finest of the old wooden churches, some of which are in a bad state of repair, while others are being replaced by more modern stone buildings, the Czechoslovak Government has been in touch with the various church authorities during the last few months.

Furniture
Of the
Future

A YOUNG COUPLE
visits the French
Decorative Show in
New York—and tells
you all about it

Tomorrow
on the Editorial Page

NICARAGUA VOTE
WILL NOT BLOCK
AMERICAN PLANS

Managua Congress's Defeat
of Election Bill Not to
Prevent Supervision

ACTION OBLIGATORY,
IS WASHINGTON VIEW

Precedent Is Lacking, How-
ever, for Interference With-
out Local Authority

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States will carry out its plan to supervise the coming Nicaraguan elections despite the refusal of the Nicaraguan Congress to give legislative authority for such supervision.

This was the immediate answer of officials entrusted with the handling of American policy in Nicaragua when they learned that the followers of Gen. Emiliano Chamorro in the Nicaraguan House of Representatives had defeated the McCoy bill by a vote of 22 to 16.

They declared that the United States has undertaken definite obligations in Nicaragua and is going to carry them out. Their views can be summarized informally as follows: Although the United States is not in the business of supervising elections in Central America, in this particular instance, both Nicaraguan parties requested American supervision. To back down now therefore because one party, a faction of the Conservatives, has changed its mind, would be unfair to the other party—the Liberals. Moreover, it would leave the country in a worse condition of civil uneasiness than ever before.

Role Refused in Panama
That the United States is not anxious to supervise Central American elections is shown by the fact that a request from one of the political factions in Panama to supervise their coming elections, has been rejected.

Opposed to this very positive view held by American officials is the view of the Chamorro Conservatives who split with the Diaz Conservatives when the latter voted for the McCoy election law. The Chamorroistas hold that the election law seriously violates the Constitution of Nicaragua.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall be responsible for the election of the President and Vice-President and that this power cannot be delegated by Congress. They proposed, therefore, that General McCoy and the American marines act only as advisers of Congress.

Chamorroistas also point to the words of President Coolidge at Havana advocating "political freedom" and maintaining that "our most sacred trust is the establishment and expansion of the spirit of democracy." To indicate who should or should not be President of Nicaragua, or to place American marines in charge of an election regardless of the Constitution of the country, they say, makes mockery of such words.

Gen. Augustino Sandino, now leader of the rebel wing of the old Liberal Party also opposes American supervision of the elections, but does not favor the candidacy of General Chamorro.

Moncada Faction's View

On the other hand, the Moncada faction of the Liberal Party favors American supervision and maintains that Chamorro opposes the McCoy bill only because a fair election would mean a Liberal victory.

The State Department last fall eliminated Chamorro from the presidential candidates, because as former dictator he is not eligible. This left General Moncada the chief remaining candidate, especially since President Diaz cannot succeed himself and since recent local elections showed the Liberals gaining in strength throughout the country. The State Department has given approval to the Moncada candidacy.

State Department officials when questioned regarding the legality of supervising elections without authority from the Legislature, said elections in Nicaragua had never been supervised before even during the 13-year occupation by the marines.

In Panama, American observers watched the polls in 1908, 1912, 1914, and 1915, but always at the request of the Panama Government. No precedent exists in the Western Hemisphere, therefore, for supervision of elections by an outside Government without authority from the local Government.

ARGENTINA PREPARES
ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—With March 22 fixed as the date for the proclamation of the election campaign of the supporters of Hipolito Yrigoyen, the fight for the presidency has come to the front.

It is fairly well established that Yrigoyen is the party's candidate for the presidency, but there is speculation as to the choice for Vice-President. Numerous men of prominence have been mentioned, but no one pre-eminently over the others. Already the Communists have named a woman—for the first time in the history of Argentina—Angelina Mendoza, as a candidate for the presidency.

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BUDGET DEBATE IN DOMINION IS BROUGHT TO END

Leader of Opposition and Prime Minister Present Respective Viewpoints

OTTAWA—The debate on the budget, which has been in progress since Feb. 20, closed last night after two amendments had been voted down. However, before the main motion could be put the speaker announced that it was 11 o'clock and under the new rules the House of Commons stood adjourned unless by unanimous consent. Henri Bourassa, independent member of the Liberal, alone objected.

The amendment, moved by C. H. Cahan, Conservative, St. Lawrence, St. George, was equivalent to a motion of censure for not affording higher protection to domestic markets, and was lost by 76 to 136, and the sub-amendment, moved by B. W. Fansher, Progressive, Lambton East, regretting the proposed reductions in the income tax and thus "making serious departure from the principle of direct taxation," and in failing to reduce the customs tariff, was defeated by 171 to 20, being supported only by Progressives, and Mr. Bourassa.

Both Leaders Sum Up Debate

The time of the House was entirely taken up with the concluding speeches of R. B. Bennett, leader of the Opposition, and W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, who gave a comprehensive survey of the arguments both for and against the budget as advanced by the 119 speakers who preceded them. The former brought out a new point when he advocated the government taking immediate steps toward paying off the national debt by setting aside annually a sinking fund such as they have in Great Britain and other countries.

"Assuming only a 4 per cent rate upon money," said Mr. Bennett, "if we desire to retire the entire \$2,400,000,000 of the national debt of Canada at the end of 48 years, all we would have to set aside each year would be \$10,829,904," and he argued that such an effort to retire the debt would result in greater economy in the public service.

Would Establish Sinking Fund

He promised that the Conservatives, if entrusted with the government of the country, would not hesitate to establish such a fund. He declared himself as against the retention of an income tax "higher than that of the United States," as opposed to the Sales Tax, and as a firm believer in the turnover tax payable monthly. He objected to the "exaggerated statements" of many Liberals to the effect that the Conservative Party stood for even higher protection in all directions, explaining that while industry and labor needed protection so that raw material would be manufactured at home such protection should be regulated according to the varied interests involved.

The Conservatives had opposed the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in 1911 because, he said, it was not a treaty and "could be terminated by either party at a moment's notice, and if a single item in the treaty were touched the treaty went by the board."

In conclusion he said that the aim of his party was "to make this country no longer dependent on foreigners," referring specifically to trade treaties with France and Australia in which Canada had been "out-generaled."

The Prime Minister went at some



length into the question of the public debt, saying that it took three years for the present administration to get matters so adjusted as to be able to meet the deficits left by the former Conservative government. Then during the last three years there had been surpluses totaling \$105,000,000, while in refunding various government obligations the Minister of Finance had saved the taxpayers a matter of \$15,000,000, in interest alone.

Since the public debt had been reduced he thought that it had been fair to reduce the income tax. Last year the amount collected from personal incomes was \$18,000,000 and this year it was estimated that it would reach \$22,000,000, while the corporation tax had provided \$28,000,000 last year and would probably provide \$33,000,000 this year.

Right of Dissolution

With regard to the speech of Miss Agnes McPhail, Progressive member for South East Grey, who advocated that the right of dissolving Parliament should reside in the House of Commons, Mr. King declared that this was a case where the theory was not thoroughly representative of the reality, as the Prime Minister only expressed the will of the Cabinet and the majority of the House at that time. He thought that a system of government that had grown up over the centuries had reached a point where it could not be improved by any other form of government. He expressed the opinion that if the smaller groups would co-operate with the Government instead of opposing it, they would go further in attaining their ends.

INDIA REFUSES TO VOTE GRANT

Legislative Assembly Motion Barring Expenses for Commission Is Carried

BOMBAY—Pundit Motilal Nehru's motion in the Indian Legislative Assembly refusing a grant for expenses in connection with the Statutory Commission, was carried by a majority of seven. Mr. Nehru contended that the House having once given a verdict objecting to the commission, it was plainly the duty even of those who were opposed to the boycott of the commission to uphold the dignity of the House by throwing out the demand for expenses. The mover added that the merits of the question had already been discussed and it was not open to it to alter the decision already taken.

James Crerar, Home Member, opposing the motion, observed that it would violate the Constitution to refuse an expenditure for a commission already appointed by the British Parliament. He reminded the House how the all-India party conference, trying for weeks past in Delhi to frame a constitution had failed to

achieve anything, and all those who really wished something done in the direction of constitutional development should now turn to the constitutional inquiry set up for that purpose.

The debate was cut short by the president who ruled that in view of the earlier decision of the House he would not permit any reference to the larger issues arising from the appointment of the commission. The motion rejecting the grant when put to the vote was carried amidst cheering.

LITERARY LIGHTS HONORED

COPENHAGEN—The Royal State Library in Copenhagen has arranged a memorial exhibition in honor of the two celebrated Danes, the natural scientist and linguist, Prof. Vilhelm Thomsen, and the writer and critic, Prof. George Brandes. Special attention has been given to the former's clever deciphering of the Orkhon (Mongolia) inscriptions, which attracted wide interest.

MR. WALSH HINTS STEWART SOUGHT LEASE ON DOME

Falls to Get Witness to Admit Indiana Man in Deal With Sinclair

WASHINGTON—A new element was injected into the Senate oil investigation with the direct intimation by T. J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, that Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has sought the Teapot Dome lease, which Harry F. Sinclair obtained from Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Stewart was recently indicted for contempt of the Senate for his refusal to answer questions asked of him by Mr. Walsh concerning the affairs of the Continental Trading Company, involved in the oil lease transactions. In his appearance before the committee, Mr. Stewart denied having attempted obtaining the Teapot Dome property. He declared that he knew nothing about the leasing of the naval oil reserve until the matter was made public in the newspapers.

Asks Pertinent Question

The charge that Mr. Stewart was interested in the Teapot Dome lease was made by Mr. Walsh in the course of interrogation of A. V. Leonard, Chicago, confidential stenographer to Fred W. Upham, former treasurer of the Republican National Committee. It has been known in confidence for some time that Mr. Walsh had certain information connecting Mr. Stewart with the Teapot Dome matter.

"Did Mr. Upham write letters to former Attorney-General Daugherty and Postmaster New protesting against the leasing of Teapot Dome to Sinclair?" Mr. Walsh asked.

"I don't recall any such letters," Mr. Leonard replied.

"Did Mr. Upham write any letter urging the leasing of Teapot Dome to Stewart?" Mr. Walsh continued.

"I know of no such letter," was the answer.

"Do you know anything about Mr. Stewart's desire to lease Teapot Dome?" Mr. Walsh said.

"Nothing," Mr. Leonard said. The witness stated that he had seen Mr. Stewart and Mr. Upham together on various occasions.

Speaking to reporters about the latest development, Mr. Walsh declared, "The committee has information that the correspondence relating to Mr. Stewart and Teapot Dome existed."

Why Records Disappeared

Mr. Leonard explained that the reason why Mr. Upham destroyed his records and correspondence when he retired as treasurer of the National Republican Committee in 1924 was because he was advised by counsel, "just what it was I don't remember," that the time limit for retaining such records had expired and he could dispose of them, and also because storage charges were costing him "from \$40 to \$50 a month."

The \$50,000 Sinclair Liberty bonds that Will Hays, former chairman of the National Republican Committee,

Famous Contralto Finds Budding Diva

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON
MARJORIE LEIDLER, a little orphan girl who lives in Ashford, Middlesex, was recently given a leading part in an opera performed by the local school choir. The qualities of Marjorie's voice were made known to Mrs. Payling, the noted contralto, who gives a free scholarship to promising young singers every year, and she wrote inviting Marjorie to an audition.

Mrs. Payling was so impressed with the child's voice that there and then she awarded her the scholarship. She says: "Marjorie started every one of us with her marvelous little voice. It is as true as a bell. I was so impressed that I am taking charge of her altogether until her training is finished. In six or seven years' time I hope she will have a marvelous voice."

sent Mr. Upham in 1923 to have sold and the cash credited as contributions coming from different individuals to the party deficit was handled "personally" by Mr. Upham, Mr. Leonard said.

"Apparently this matter was conducted with considerable secrecy if you knew nothing about it," Mr. Walsh said.

"It must have been," Mr. Leonard replied.

Upon the unanimous vote of the committee further inquiries were transferred to Chicago, where a large number of individuals listed as contributors to the deficit will be questioned in connection with the bond transaction.

Information has already been brought to light, through the testimony of James Patten, Chicago grain operator, that he purchased \$25,000 of Liberty bonds from Mr. Upham and the cash listed as a personal contribution from Mr. Patten. The committee proposes ascertaining the total of such operations.

B. & M. CUTS WAGES 10 CENTS AN HOUR

Notice of a proposed wage reduction of 10 cents an hour, to become effective early in April, has been received by more than 4000 men and women members of the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, who are now employed by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Notice was also given by the railroad that vacations and holidays with pay would be eliminated. A conference on the subject has been granted employees, to be held on April 3, three days before the proposed change is effective.

JAFFREY TO KEEP "FIRELY"

JAFFREY, N. H.—After a two hours' debate the voters of Jaffrey in town meeting rejected an offer by Henry Ford to buy the ancient hand-tub "Firely." It was voted to place the old-time piece of fire-fighting apparatus in the care of the Village Improvement Society. It has not been in practical use for more than 50 years.



The 1928 Caronia and Carmania... Bring New Comfort To Cunard Cabin Service

Over a half a million dollars in improvements and the popular Caronia and Carmania are now equipped like de luxe cruise ships!... hot and cold running water in every room... enlarged cabins... real beds instead of berths... crack gymnasium... glass enclosed decks... winter garden.

It's the Cunard Line's recognition of the deserved popularity among intelligent, fastidious people of the "cabin" way to Europe... the 7 1/2 day way abroad which costs so much less because it takes a day or two longer.

The same old charm... the same faultless service prevails on the 1928 Caronia and Carmania... and the same moderate rates, \$152.50 Cabin... \$107.50 Tourist Third Cabin.

SAILINGS—

BOSTON QUEENSTOWN LIVERPOOL

Carmania April 1
Caronia April 15

NEW YORK PLYMOUTH HAVRE LONDON

Carmania April 27 May 25
Caronia May 11 June 8

CUNARD LINE



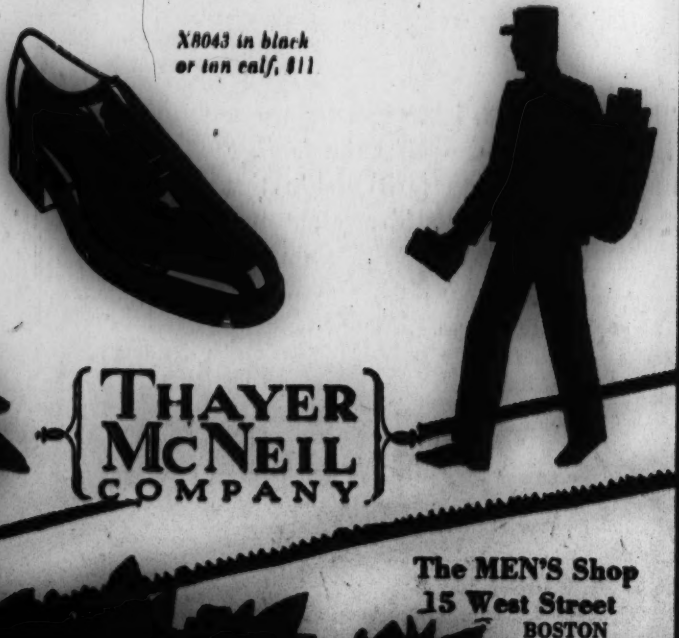
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He walks countless miles

Swinging up the walk with active stride—the arrival of the mailman is a welcome sight to many watchful eyes. Each day he walks countless miles, regardless of weather conditions; and his Plastic shoes with their broad, supporting heel and flexible arch not only make his burden lighter but wear everlastingly!

If you walk a great deal or are on your feet constantly, you can't afford to be without Plastic shoes. For real foot-comfort is a very important factor in the day's work.

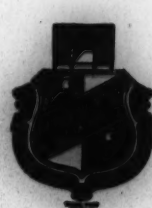


Interesting Offices



It's a joy to work in an office like this!

THE new building of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, reveals modernized Colonial architecture at its best. The executive offices are equipped with Doten-Dunton furniture, harmoniously related to the architectural plan. The vice president's office, above, is representative. There is an air of spaciousness, calm and good taste about it—due largely to the choice and arrangement of its appointments. The qualities that led this great institution to adopt Doten-Dunton furniture commend it to all who want working quarters outfitted in perfect harmony, at a price within their budget.



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HOOVER COURSE IS MAPPED OUT ON RADIO CASES

If Forced to Take Charge He Will Leave Control in Federal Board

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in conference with President Coolidge, has mapped out plans for dealing with the radio situation, now facing profound changes. Pending action by Congress, executive authority of the Radio Commission will be transferred to the Commerce Department March 15, and the commission will become an appellate body.

The bill to prolong the commission's life, a year, which was passed by the House, has been referred back to conference by the Senate and until it becomes law, the Commerce Department must handle the situation, now complicated by the decision to allocate waves equally among five zones. The position in the commission now is to expect passage of this measure with some modifications.

Will Let Board Decide Mr. Hoover interprets the radio law as giving him authority to consult the Radio Commission in such manner as will virtually continue it as arbiter of the situation until Congress takes action. Under Section 5 the Secretary "may refer to the commission at any time any matter the determination of which is vested in him by the terms of the act."

This blanket clause, it is believed, will fill the gap until conference representing the Senate and House can come to agreement on the pending bill.

The Radio Commission has wired certain eastern stations advising them to make no preparation or additional expense to increase power at the present time. To Station WCHS Portland, Me., the telegram said: "Equal distribution amendment passed by House and now before Senate may make increase impossible since power authorized Maine may be cut to reduced quota allowed by pending bill."

Eastern Stations Affected

Not only Maine, but Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and other eastern states doing the bulk of the present radio broadcasting will feel the effects of the re-allocation, which commissioners now expect to pass in some form. C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, objected to the House amendment as not practical, and the bill was sent to conference. "The House amendment attempts to bring radio service equally to all the people of the United States by dividing or distributing equally the transmitters or broadcasting stations," Mr. Dill said. "That is not a practical method. I believe we can reach the same result without a provision that will necessarily close many stations or will necessarily shut down certain stations with high power that ought not to be put out of commission at this time."

W. H. McMaster (R.), Senator from South Dakota, asked Mr. Dill, why if, as the latter asserted, the present equality in distribution is due to action of the Radio Commission, a change in the law is required. "There is some doubt as to the meaning of the law," Mr. Dill replied. "It is ambiguous and we have to clarify the situation by amending it."

ADRIATIC LINE WILL BE BUILT

Jugoslavia Makes Deal With the Blair Group of New York

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BELGRADE—The Yugoslav Government has just passed a definite resolution concerning the construction of an Adriatic Railway line financed through the Blair loan. Such a line was a long-felt wish of Serbia before the war, and attempts were made in several decades to realize it. At that time Serbia had no outlet to the sea and the whole of its exports were forced to pass through Austria-Hungary. But since relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary were often strained, Austria-Hungary for political reasons primarily, put hindrances in the way of Serbian exports.

After the war the newly created

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes gained its own outlet to the sea, but no railway connection with the coast existed. For that reason the Yugoslav Government arranged a loan of \$70,000,000 with the American Blair group as far back as 1922, and planned three Adriatic lines, bearing in mind the needs of the interior. The Blair group, however, did not agree to the building of three lines, asserting that it was under obligation to its shareholders to build only one such line. In order, therefore, that the Blair group should hand over to Yugoslavia the \$15,000,000 deposited at New York, the Belgrade Government decided to bind itself to the construction of only one Adriatic railway.

This normal gauge line will follow the route Belgrade-Ripanj-Lazarevac-Topola-Kragujevac-Mitrovica in Kosovo (all these six towns are in pre-war Serbia). Podgorica (old Montenegro)-Cattaro (Bay of Cattaro, in old Austria-Hungary). Work on the line will begin in the spring. The railway will be of great commercial and economic importance to Yugoslavia. At present Yugoslavia's southern outlet is through Saloniki, but that port is Greek, whereas henceforward Yugoslavia will be independent of other powers since it will be able to dispatch its trade on its own line to its own port. But the line will not interest Yugoslavia alone. It will have a much wider significance because it will give Rumania and Russia a connection with the Mediterranean Sea.

ROUND-TABLE CLUB FORMED IN NORWICH

Institution on Rotary Lines for Young Business Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR NORWICH, Eng.—An important and interesting development in connection with the Rotary movement has been started in Norwich. Some time ago a young Rotarian, Louis Marchesi, was struck by the need for an organization which would have a more direct appeal to the young rising man of the business world with the result that in March of last year a club was formed, on the lines of Rotary, for young business men. "The Round Table," as the club is called, came into being at a very auspicious moment and at its first anniversary dinner, held recently, a membership of 85 was announced.

The club has a wide importance, in that it serves the purpose of being a kind of training ground for the young generation, is, in fact, a club as a sieve which sifts various material. The traders in the city can turn to it for men to fill vacancies in their ranks, so that it becomes a reserve force that can be drawn upon continually. A large and distinguished gathering were at the anniversary dinner. Besides the president, W. Lincoln Sutton, there were present the Lord Mayor, the sheriff, the undersheriff, the Mayor Lord Mayor and sheriff and his Honor Judge C. Herbert Smith, as well as many representatives from the chief business houses in the city.

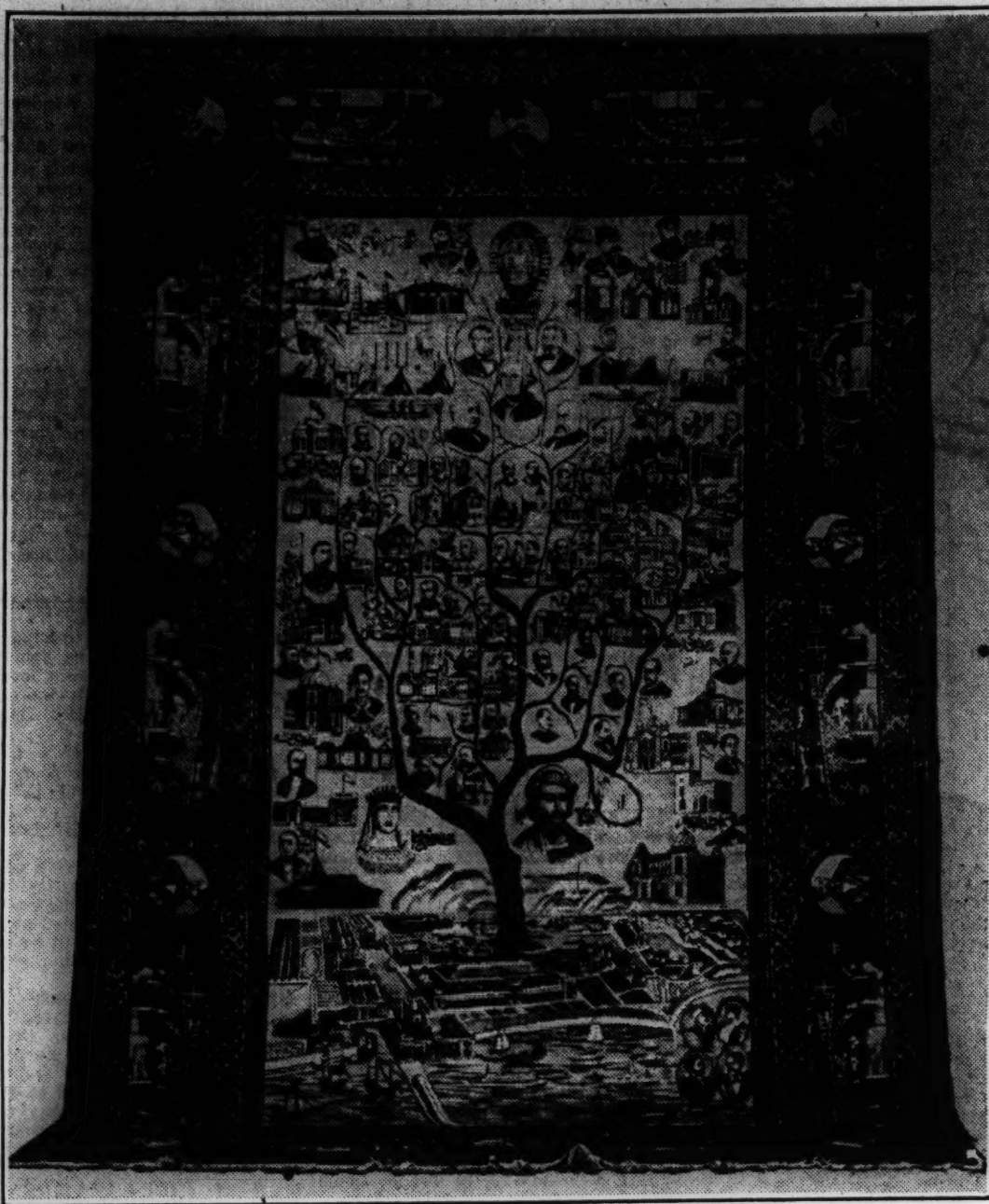
GERMANS RETURN VISIT OF POLES

Joint Conference of Business Men Continued in Warsaw

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WARSAW—A number of German industrialists and merchants have returned the visit made by Polish representatives of industry to Berlin last December. A conference for the purpose of continuing the discussions begun in Berlin was held in Warsaw.

The chairman in opening the meeting said that the official Polish-German trade negotiations were progressing and there was hope that they would shortly be satisfactorily concluded. The object of the present conference was to facilitate this. He desired strongly that the discussions be trade negotiations with a view to an economic understanding between Poland and Germany by throwing light on mutual opinions and exchanging viewpoints, in a direct manner. If further development of higher purpose—the complete stabilization of political relations between the two countries.

The Warp and Woof of Civilization



A New Idea is Embodied in the Weaving of This Persian Rug in Which the Artist Has Illustrated the Subject of the Tree of Civilization Getting Nourishment From Industry, Starting With the Discovery of America, and Branching Out to Bear Fruit. Great

Personages of History and Nationally Famous Buildings Are Represented: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and Two Other Presidents Are Pictured, Also Mount Vernon, the National Shrine. The Liberty Bell is on the Top of the Rug.

Rug-Making Nations Exhibit Ancient Art

Boston Store Displays Rare Collection of Old World Craft

Rug-making, as an important factor in the art history of nations, is diversely illustrated at the International Exposition of Art in Trade, current at the Jordan Marsh Company store in Boston, in an "Aisle of Nations," which includes representations of every rug-making country in the world and symbolizes the racial and national importance of the rug from the most ancient times down through civilization.

Perhaps the most significant single item in the collection of Persian rugs is the sumptuous Kerman of more than room size, whose designers have exchanged for the traditional "tree of life" design so frequently in use, a "tree of civilization" drawing its life from industry.

The manner of the design is the manner of the historic Persian rug weavers, the colors are the colors whose beauty increases with time, but into the rug is woven a story quite different from any with which the subject is ordinarily associated and such decorative introductions as great personages, not only in Old World history, but in American history, and a pictorialization of the Liberty Bell on the top margin of the rug serve to make it a new and singularly interesting contribution to the history of rugs.

Among the other items included is a remarkable isapahan, a reproduction of a sixteenth century piece, woven in 1840 for the mosque of Ardabil in Persia. Not only from the ancient lore of rugs is the collection made, but there is included a variety of modern French and Italian, Austrian and Belgian pieces which bear influence of the old traditions yet have something of their own, compounded of their own sequences of national development.

KENTUCKY ASSURED OF NATIONAL PARK

Will Be Established in the Mammoth Cave Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kentucky is assured of having a national park in the Mammoth Cave area. After a week's intensive campaign for public subscriptions, approximately \$750,000 has been pledged for the purpose of purchasing lands to be turned over to the National Park Service, in accordance with the Thatcher Act of 1926.

The campaign was for \$2,000,000, with which to purchase 70,618 acres, and the solicitation of funds will be continued for several weeks in order to obtain the entire amount. It was announced by Flem D. Sampson, Governor, chairman of the state executive committee of Mammoth Cave National Park Association.

In order to promote the proposed park, the Kentucky General Assembly has established the Mammoth Cave National Park Commission, vesting it with power to condemn property for such park purposes by exercise of the right of eminent domain. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has donated about 8000 acres, including Colossal Cavern, to the project, and most of the other property is under option.

FISH
should be served with a dressing of 3 parts hot butter, 1 part
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Motor Crowds to Greet Governor Today on His Annual Visitation

Mrs. Fuller to Accompany Him—Unusually Large Attendance Expected—Dealers Report Record Year for Sales

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, together with Mrs. Fuller and members of his staff, will observe Governor's night at the Boston Automobile Show this evening. For years Wednesday has been set apart for this purpose.

Chester I. Campbell, under whose leadership the show has proved its title to being one of the biggest buying exhibitions in the United States each year, will welcome the Governor. His record for attendance broken for the first three days, there is no doubt but that a new high mark will be set today, with the added attraction of the official visit.

According to estimates furnished by the different dealers showing in Mechanics Building this has been the most active selling year they have ever had. From present indications the aggregate figures for the seven days, they say, will total more than \$1,000,000. Over at the Copley Place, where the custom-made jobs are on display, many orders have been placed.

In the basement of Mechanics Building is an exhibition of automotive shop work which attracts experts in all grades of motor vehicle construction. Each morning this section is closed to the general public, thus giving those most concerned with the actual mechanics of automobiles a chance to visit at close range with the highest type work. Here can be found machines for the garage, repair shop, accessory department and tire shop to the best advantage. They are in actual operation in charge of mechanics who are willing and anxious to explain each detail of workmanship.

The truck and bus exhibit is much out of the ordinary. Here are shown many varieties of business vehicles from the small delivery van to the big truck, which can do the work of many men with little apparent effort. Trucks and buses for municipal work, from the ash collecting wagon to the most approved form of fire apparatus make this section of the show very colorful.

Each year the buses grow larger and more luxurious. One at the Boston show is used by a large tool manufacturer for transcontinental travel. The interior is fitted up like a tool shop with the various pieces set in bins on the walls, together with a display up and down the middle aisle. The rear of this bus is built like the observation compartment

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OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

ment on a transcontinental train. Sleeping quarters for the driver and salesmen are provided by simply changing the interior enough to make room for the necessary beds and chairs.

The springs on these buses have reached a definite place where most of the road shock is absorbed without jolting the interior enough to make room for the necessary beds and chairs.

Especially noticeable are the six- and eight-wheeled buses designed for urban and inter-urban travel.

INDUSTRY NEEDS FRESH STIMULUS

Credit Men Told New Objective Necessary to Continue Prosperity

The tremendous rate of growth of the automobile industry, coupled with installment buying, have been major factors in the present prosperity witnessed by the United States; but this growth cannot long continue—some new development is imperative, Dr. William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, told members of the New England branch of the National Association of Credit Men, in a session of their conference in Boston.

Dr. Foster advocated also the founding of a federal budget commission, which would furnish information concerning the time when large government expenditures are best made to perpetuate prosperity, as one means of offsetting formerly periodic depressions.

"For the past four years, money in circulation has expanded with the aid of the automobile industry at just about the right rate to make possible a dependable prosperity, one that with wise planning we may reasonably hope to perpetuate," Dr. Foster said.

"But just as there would have been a deficit of consumer buying in the past, had not that deficit been avoided by the growth of the automobile industry, aided by installment selling, so there will be a deficit in the future unless it is filled from other sources."

Dr. Foster stressed the point that this prosperity has come largely as a matter of chance, and not because either organized business or the Government foresaw the need of a rapid growth of capital expenditures.

"We must now seek to plan deliberately," he continued. "We must ask these questions: What industries can be developed to do for business what the automobile has done in the past? And the connection how shall we make sure that the right amount of money flows into use in the right way?"

Dr. Stephen I. Miller, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, following Dr. Foster, told the conference that it should give "credit to whom credit is due," indicating the economist as the one to receive this tribute.

Only by the preparation of economic measurements and data, available to every business man, has business procedure been kept constructive, and economic practice been brought within reach of economic theory, he said.

"The benevolence of competition ceases," Dr. Miller said, "at that very moment when the struggle between men does not fulfill high ethical standards. It falls below high standards when business policy aims to eliminate unfairly, and when business methods are the result of ignorance."

UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTS FOUND EXAGGERATED

Nothing but Wild Guesses Says Secretary Davis, Following Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Estimates of unemployment putting the total at 4,000,000 are greatly exaggerated, according to preliminary information in a national study announced by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. This survey was undertaken before the Senate requested such action at the prompting of Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York.

"The estimates now current are proved to be wild and harmful guesses," Mr. Davis states. A count of every jobless person in the country would be a "long, costly and useless process," the Secretary of Labor says.

The computation is being arrived at by actual census methods in scattered, but typical, industrial regions, "where the similarity of the results obtained may be taken as sufficiently accurate guide to conditions all over the country."

"Of late years," he adds, "the rapid introduction of labor-saving machinery has displaced many workers who remain to be absorbed in new industries. Had there been no such new industries to absorb this type of labor, we might have had an economic convulsion. In the past 20 years five great new industries have risen to save this situation, chiefly the automobile and the chemical and electrical industries. The development of these new industries goes right on."

"While the present unemployment situation is no way near as alarming as interested parties endeavor to make it, it is sufficiently serious to give us serious thought. I am convinced, however, that with the advancing season much of the present unemployment will disappear of its own accord."

"Farm labor is opening up. The government and private enterprise have elaborate building programs on hand. The improvement in steel indicates a general improvement due in industry. With the coming of spring I believe the great bulk of the jobless will soon be re-employed and by their increased buying and consuming power will increase demand and add stimulation to business in general."

EUROPE EXPORTS ARMS TO CHINA IN QUANTITIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Some months ago a delegation of British, American and French women went to China from the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom which has its headquarters in Geneva in order to take to Chinese women the greetings of the women of western nations. The headquarters of the International Women's League has now received urgent messages from the delegation, urging that all national groups should make every possible effort to obtain speedy ratification of the League of Nations convention on the control of the international traffic in arms which was concluded at Geneva three years ago, but until now has only been ratified by France and Venezuela.

The delegates in China declare that the civil war there would have ended long ago but for the enormous exports of arms from Europe to China, carried mainly in Norwegian ships, which enable the Chinese generals to continue fighting.

Emerson's wish—

"WOULD that some charitable soul, after losing a great deal of time among the false books and alighting upon a few true ones, which made him happy and wise, would name those which have been bridges or ships to carry him safely over dark morasses and barren oceans, into the heart of sacred cities, into palaces and temples"

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NATIONAL TAX STUDY TO REACH EVERY DISTRICT

United States Chamber of Commerce to Aid Local and State Efficiency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Chamber of Commerce has named a committee to make a nationwide study of taxation and has launched a campaign intended to promote efficiency in state, municipal and local finances. The constituent members of the national chamber, which reach into every locality of the United States, will be asked to assist.

"The situation holds tremendous possibilities for immediate effective work," declared Felix M. McWhirter, president of the People's State Bank of Indianapolis, named by Lewis E. Pierson, president of the chamber, to head the committee. Mr. Pierson, in naming the committee, stated the Chamber of Commerce is committed "to the principle of sane economy in public expenditures."

Finance, industry and agriculture will be represented on the committee, which will include economists, tax experts and government officials.

Care in Taxation
A great deal has been said about the pressing need for more care in local and state taxation to carry out the economies effected in federal taxation," declared Mr. Pierson, the federal chamber here, "but this is the first time that an organization capable of producing results, because of its nationwide ramifications, has tackled the problem."

Some of the aspects of the situation with which the chamber of commerce through its committee expects to deal are:

Lack of uniformity in laws, methods of making returns, and administrative practices.

Lack of observance of accepted fundamentals of sound budgeting.

Apparent need of states, counties and municipalities for systematically planned programs for initiating and financing improvements of a capital nature, such as buildings, roads, schools, sewers and similar projects.

Lack of equity in methods of assessing property for direct taxation and apparent general breakdown in attempts to tax intangible personal property on an ad valorem basis.

Necessity for broad consideration of problems arising from a growing burden of taxation on real property.

While the chamber's committee is examining the situation, the chamber itself is going ahead with an educational campaign designed to stimulate efforts by federated trade associations and local chambers to improve purely local conditions. Assistance is being given these local

agencies to bring about sound budgeting, adequate accounting and sensible control of expenditures.

Value Received
In a recent statement Mr. McWhirter said:

"Value received for money spent in the crying necessity of the situation. Waste is one of our principal targets. It must go. Extravagance and short-sighted planning must cease."

"If cities need schools and states want roads, that is their business and not ours, but we want those cities to seek a dollar's worth of educational facilities for every dollar spent, and those states to see that they get highways without extravagant waste of their money."

"The United States will check the rising tide of taxes and its growing burden upon the people generally and upon business and industry particularly only when the people realize that what we call the tax problem is in reality 48 problems of state expenditures and as many more problems as there are cities."

"We want to stimulate local attention to existing conditions in the hope that such efforts in the aggregate will have a sizable, perceptible effect in the national tax picture."

Local Taxes Vital
"Local taxes are a compelling factor in our prosperity. They must be examined and, where economically desirable, curtailed before their burden stagnates trade, checks the remarkable development of our cities, and produces profound social ill effects through adverse influence on general prosperity."

Members of the committee besides Mr. McWhirter are: Robert W. Bingham, publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal; F. H. Clausen, president Van Brunt Manufacturing Company, Horicon, Wis.; Thornton Cooke, president, Columbia National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; John M. Crawford, president, Parkersburg Rice and Steel Company, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Franklin S. Edmonds, attorney, Philadelphia; D. C. Everett, president, Marathon Paper Company, Rothschild, Wis.; Fred R. Fairchild, professor of political economy, Yale University; William Fortune, Indianapolis; Mark Graves, New York State Tax Commission, Albany; and C. C. Hieatt, president, Consolidated Realty Company, Louisville, Ky.

Men That Machines Displace Shown to Be Used Elsewhere Increased Production Opens New Fields, It Is Explained, That Must Be Supplied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Consider the can. The ordinary "tin" can, which, by the way, is usually not tin but tinned. According to statistics of industry, it is one of a hundred possible examples of how men and machines are carrying through, in the United States, one of the great industrial revolutions of world history.

A machine recently perfected in Brooklyn turns out cans at the rate of five a second. Workers used to roll and solder them by hand.

"Does that mean that hundreds of workers are displaced by machines?" asked an economist and analyst of industrial statistics who told the story of the machine. "Not a bit of it. A factory which formerly employed 60 persons is probably employing the same number or even more today. They are running machines instead of soldering cans by hand. It is production that has been increased, not the demand for labor lessened."

"The story doesn't end with increased production. Additional workers are called for to make the products that all the additional cans. More persons are needed to sell them, others to distribute them, to advertise them and to teach the public how to use the new products they contain. And more people are served more economically."

How Conditions Change
It was estimated that the volume of production of American manufacturers in 1925 was 65 per cent greater than in 1914. At the same time, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, only 71 workers were required in 1925 to produce the same amount of manufactured products which required 140 workers to produce in 1914.

Notwithstanding the astonishing scope of the change under way in the United States, economists said, it is of such a character that few are cognizant of what is taking place, and every indication that the Nation will pass through it without any disturbance of its economic equilibrium. Large manufacturers held there is little unemployment as compared with previous years. They asserted that prosperity is general and is firmly entrenched, despite periodic business fluctuations.

"Then what has become of the workers who were thrown out of work by the machines?" it was asked. "Where are the 29 per cent of production in 1925 now being carried on as compared with 1914?"

The answer comes from Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board. "While mechanization of industry has increased the productivity of the individual worker," Mr. Alexander said, "it has also increased the total industrial production of the country so rapidly that employment has been afforded for an ever-increasing number of workers."

Radio and Automobile Help
As an example of many new lines of industry which are providing employment that was non-existent a

few years ago, Mr. Alexander cited the radio and automobile, which have made additional work not only directly, but indirectly through the numerous affiliated industries and occupations which follow them.

Mr. Alexander quoted the United States census figures for 1870 and 1920 as an indication of the trend toward constant opening of new fields of endeavor.

"In this 50-year period, with its tremendous growth in gainfully occupied, the number of farmers and agricultural laborers per 1,000,000 population decreased from 152,100 to 85,100, or by about 37 per cent."

Mr. Alexander continued. "Brick and stone masons decreased from 2300 to 1200, or about 48 per cent; blacksmiths by 50 per cent, boot and shoe workers by 34 per cent, with servants, housekeepers and stewards decreasing from 25,300 to 14,300 or about 43 per cent. Barbers, hair-dressers and manicurists per 1,000,000 of population increased from 621 to 2045, or by 229 per cent; clerical workers in offices and stores increased from 800 to 41,260, or by 460 per cent."

Reported unemployment throughout the United States, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, is largely based on guess work.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, was recently quoted as saying that whatever unemployment existed, it constituted "only a very small percentage" of the 43,000,000 persons gainfully employed in the United States.

Statistics compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, giving a cross-section of the employment situation in representative manufacturing industries, show a decline in employment in 1927, but cites "similar indications that employment since December, 1927, has again been slightly increasing and the increase has continued until the present time."

PARTY 'REVOLT' TALK IS HEARD
(Continued from Page 1)

San City will be chosen by the Republican National Committee without the fuss of primaries or convention, and disposed of by him as he sees fit. They may be classed ordinarily with the delegates from Hawaii, Alaska or the Philippines—pocket boroughs, the antics of whose delegates in a convention, either Republican or Democratic, are a source of entertainment to veterans who know how they are chosen and how little they represent.

And yet there is a most promising field for a true Republican Party in the State. Its people largely hold to Republican views on national issues. The citrus growers demand protection, and the sugar interests which,

I am told, are about to develop a large plant in the Everglades, will hold to the same economic demand.

State Dry Politically
The State is dry politically. I am told that the law is scandalously violated, particularly in the cities along the east coast, frequented largely by wealthy tourists from the North. As to this I can only say that no evidence of its violation, and no enticements to its violation were apparent to me during the days I spent in such places as Miami and Palm Beach. As to the less fashionable, but more "homey," towns in the interior or on the Gulf Coast they take prohibition as an accomplished fact. No candidate whose record is one of nullification, evasion or even lack of sympathy with the prohibition law will get the full support of Florida.

As to the delegation to Houston, it will not be selected until June 5, the State being the very last in the list of those holding primary elections. The fight will be free for all. Any-one can announce himself a candidate and proclaim his purpose of supporting this or that candidate.

Unique Custom
In the Madison Square convention one Florida delegate voted for Smith steadily, although the delegation was instructed for McAdoo. The same individual has announced his candidacy as a delegate favoring Smith. A rather unique custom permits the announcement of candidates pledged against, instead of for, any individual aspirant for the nomination, and, as a result, many are seeking places as delegates "against Smith."

The long period that is to elapse before the choice of delegates in Florida will permit the crystallizing of public sentiment, but it is unlikely that a solid delegation will be sent for any candidate. The Democratic organization in the State is of the most tenuous sort. It will not control, or attempt to control, the selection of delegates.

So far as public sentiment is observable at the present day it is apathetic, but not without a certain resentment at the way in which the one-party system has left the State devoid of influence in the national councils of the party.

"We get 12 votes in the National Convention," said a Democratic editor. "Just the number given to Hawaii and Alaska. We are expected to give our six electoral votes to the Democratic nominee, and usually do so. We are getting pretty tired of this condition, and this year may witness a revolt."

Newspapers Cautious
The leading papers of the State, like "leading" papers almost everywhere, now that the press has surrendered the task of leading public opinion, are cautious in expressions of opinion as to Democratic nominees. But I was interested to find among editors in personal conversation a very general opinion expressed that either Coolidge or Hoover could carry the State against Smith if a vigorous campaign were made.

But is such a campaign possible? There is no Republican organization in the State—hardly an organization. The few Republicans now active are entirely content with things as they are, for with their limited numbers there are enough federal jobs to keep all happy. If there were more leaders there would be a lack of jobs.

It was the general opinion of discontented Democrats that there were plenty of Republican votes in the State, but that if they were to be cast, the Republican National Committee would have to build an entirely new organization to get them out. This is not impracticable and under certain conditions might prove politically profitable.

LECTURES ON OLD ENGLAND
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THACA, N. Y.—Cornell students of English history will have the opportunity of hearing an authority on the subject when Prof. Thomas F. Tout of Manchester, Eng., begins on March 20 a series of 12 lectures on "The Administration of Medieval England."

Professor Tout is the author of historical textbooks and has achieved distinction as a contributor to learned periodicals. His lectures are this year's contribution from the bequest of Hiram J. Messenger of Hartford, Conn.

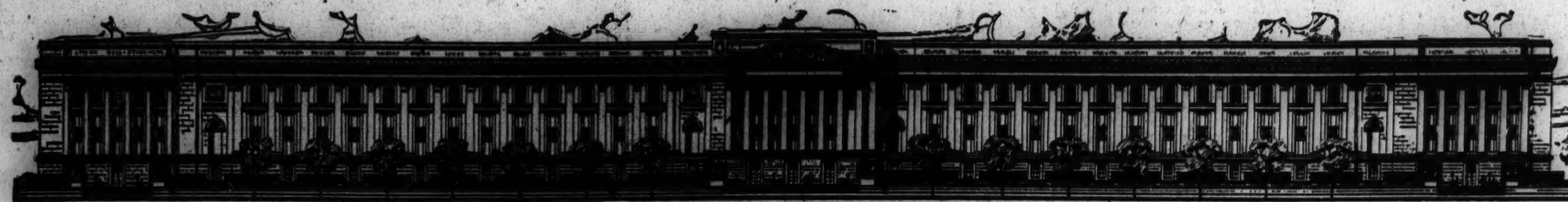
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Proposed National Museum of Engineering and Industry



Architect's Drawing of the Building It Is Planned to Erect on the Smithsonian Institution Grounds in Washington. It Is Designed to House the First Permanent National Exhibition in the United States Devoted Exclusively to Portraying Industrial Progress. It Will Be 1150 Feet Long, 250 Feet Deep and Cover 27 Acres.

Museum "Carried to People" Will Help Youth Choose Work

New \$5,000,000 Building in Washington to Be Center for Nation-Wide Industrial Exhibits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New opportunities for vocational guidance will be opened by the National Museum of Engineering and Industry which it is planned to establish in Washington as a part of the Smithsonian Institution, according to an outline of the program just issued at the museum headquarters here.

Plans have been drawn for a \$5,000,000 building on the Mall in Washington. It will form an adjunct to the present National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution and will depict the evolution of engineering and industry.

"It is our plan to affiliate the central museum with existing museums in the industrial centers of the various states," the statement of the museum authorities says. "Where no such facilities exist, we plan to help

establish them in public schools, colleges, universities, historical societies and similar institutions.

To Be Carried to the People
"In this way, by the installation of replicas or by traveling exhibits of models, photographs, drawings, etc., and by lectures and classes, the museum proper can be carried to the people—by rural extension service to the most distant hamlet. Thus the long missing link of visual instruction in the educational system, impossible of attainment by any other means, will be supplied."

"Special emphasis will be laid on occupational information for creative effort, so that the individual will be guided to select his calling or change it later, according to his capabilities or inclination."

According to H. F. J. Porter, secretary of the museum, the site on the Mall for the proposed building has been designated by the Government. A public fund of \$10,000,000 will ultimately be raised for the construction and endowment of the museum, Mr. Porter said. It is expected that a plan similar to that used in the building of the Munich Technical Museum may be followed, wherein both material and labor for the work were donated by industrial concerns and labor unions.

Engineers Launched Project
The movement for the museum was originally launched through the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

"Our principal task now is one of education," Mr. Porter said. "Other countries, notably in Europe, have developed the industrial museum to a point far outdistancing the United States. We have to bring the public to the realization not only of the value of preserving the record of our accomplishment, but to an understanding of the great educational stimulus possible through such institutions."

Thomas Ewing is the president of the museum. The vice-presidents are Thomas A. Edison, Orville Wright, Edward G. Acheson, L. H. Baekeland, Charles F. Brush, Edward Weston, Frank J. Sprague. Honorary members include George W. Goethals, Charles A. Lindbergh, Melville E. Stone and Herbert Hoover.

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LIGHTED AIRWAY WILL SAVE FULL BUSINESS DAY

Coast-to-Coast Route Will Have 707 Beacons and More Radio Stations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—It will be possible to save a business day in coast-to-coast trips by lighting the airway, the Department of Commerce announces. It is expected that the airway will be completely illuminated by next July and that it will be possible to fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast in two nights and one day. At present two days and one night are consumed in the trip.

The statement was made by William F. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, in connection with the departure of F. C. Hinsburg, chief of the airways division of the department, for a general inspection of the west end of the transcontinental and other western airways.

The transcontinental will be lighted, it was said, by July 1 with 247 rotating electric beacons, 460 acetylene beacons, 62 arrow markers and 112 lighted intermediate fields. In addition, the Government plans to have weather observers every 60 miles and to install radio stations at greater intervals to aid in radiocasting weather information along the important route from New York to San Francisco. By that time there will be 7512 miles of lighted airways in operation.

Servant's Loyalty Wins Bequest of Trust Fund
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Her main service was love." This was the tribute paid to Marie Kirchmayer, whose 25 years as a servant in the home of Otto Horwitz has been rewarded by the establishment of a \$40,000 trust fund to provide her with a life-time income. The bequest was made in the will of Mr. Horwitz, who was a member of the law firm of Horwitz, Rosson and Hort, of No. 141 Broadway.

"During her 25 years of service in our family, Miss Kirchmayer exhibited loyalty and faithfulness seldom found in a human being," Walter M. Horwitz said, in speaking of his father's bequest. "Nothing would swerve her from her purpose to serve loyally, faithfully and lovingly. She has been offered many times what we paid her, but she has always refused."

Marie Kirchmayer, 25 years old, was born in Poland. She came to America with her father, who was a member of the law firm of Horwitz, Rosson and Hort, of No. 141 Broadway.

"During her 25 years of service in our family, Miss Kirchmayer exhibited loyalty and faithfulness seldom

Early Records of Emigrants to America Found in Bristol

Some 12,000 to 15,000 Names Disclosed of Pioneers in New Surroundings

By the Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL—A discovery among the dusty old archives of this busy industrial city has brought to light in the form of four leather-bound books, called the "Tolzey Bookes," the names of thousands of young English men and women who emigrated to Virginia, Maryland, and the West Indies from 1654 until the close of the seventeenth century.

Members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants may add among the 12,000 or 15,000 names registered in these faded pages a trace of men and women who, like their forebears, were among the early sturdy pioneers who helped to colonize and build up America. Furthermore, these records are a refutation of the legend that most of the settlers were "convicts" and undesirable sent overseas from their native land. On the contrary, they were mainly God-fearing and respectable people, in-

that a Mr. McGachen is said to have written George Washington from Baltimore in 1774:

"I have purchased for you 4 men convicts, 4 indentured servants for three years, and a man and his wife for four years. The price is, I think, rather high; but as they are country (folk) likely people . . . Mr. Crawford imagined you would be well satisfied with our bargain. I have agreed to pay \$210 for them."

In 1788 Washington wrote in his diary: "Sunday, June 4th Received on board the Brig Ann from Ireland, two Servant Men for whom I agreed yesterday, viz Thomas Ryan, a shoemaker, and Caven Bower, a Taylor, redemptioners for 3 years' service by indenture if they could not pay each, the sum of \$15 sterling, which sum I agreed to pay."

It may be recalled in this connection that, while Washington, like other aristocratic and wealthy co-

search of ye Islands of Brassy and ye seven cities" and it was one of these expeditions that brought the Cabots to the American mainland. Following the Cabots came the explorer Frobenius, Martin Pring and Capt. John Smith, among others who forwarded the colonization of what is now the rich Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

It must be remembered, said Mr. Bowman, that the early settlers of America, excepting the Pilgrim Fathers, were always searching for gold and treasure and had no interest in establishing permanent homes. They were mainly adventurous men and women who, hoping to make their fortunes, expected to return to the mother country. This attitude, he continued, helped to retard the early development of America. It was not until men like Capt. John Smith discouraged the speculative quest for riches and declared that "labor" and labor alone, would prosper the colonists that a change for the better ensued.

A few years after the settlement of Jamestown, Va., some "ninety maidens" were sent to that colony, the young colonists who married them in many cases receiving a bounty to enable them to establish their households. It was to this hospitable land that the "Servants to Foreign Plantations" came in 1654 and the subsequent years ending with the beginning of the eighteenth century. Many of these were women, young and elderly, and it was due to their entrance upon the scene that the future of the country as a nation became assured.

CLAIMS PRESSED BY ABORIGINES

Land Privileges Are Asked by Progressive Association of Blacks

By the Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The recently awakened ambition of the colored natives of Australia to take their place alongside the whites in the affairs of everyday life has found expression in the formation of the Australian Aborigines' Progressive Association, which has adopted the white man's method of appealing to the Government.

Although the white people are willing to accord what is possible, the demands of the association have been inclined to range beyond the concessions contemplated. The association

Glimpse of Early Bristol, Where Valuable Records Have Been Found



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AND THE TOLZEY HOUSE
The Tolzey House stands at the extreme right of the picture, and it was here that the records of early American colonists were stored for centuries. When the house was demolished the archives were removed to the present City Council House, where they were recently discovered when the building was being remodeled.

Scholar Gets Light on Buddhism in Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese

Baron von Stael-Holstein Styled by Eminent Sinologue "One of the Two or Three Persons in the World Qualified" for This Study

By the Christian Science Monitor

PEKING—The professor of Sanskrit at the National University in Peking, Baron A. von Stael-Holstein, is described by M. Pelliot, the eminent Sinologue, as "one of the two or three persons in the world qualified to study from original sources the contacts and influences that have taken place between the Indian and the Chinese worlds during the past 2000 years." This ability is derived from the Baron's intimate knowledge of Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese, the three main languages in which are contained the source materials for a study of Buddhism, just as the source materials for Christianity are contained chiefly in Hebrew, Greek and Latin.

But Baron von Stael-Holstein's eminence as a scholar has not prevented him from suffering along with the Chinese professors in the National University due to lack of funds for education. His salary has been in arrears from the Chinese Government for years and it has been feared that he might be compelled to abandon his work. However, he has been assisted by Yenching University, the non-denominational mission school in Peking, by the Harvard Oriental Institute, and the Ecole

Française d'Extrême Orient, and the Government has now agreed to pay some of the salary which is owing to him.

Baron von Stael-Holstein is credited with being the first scholar to apply to the study of Buddhism the principles of higher criticism used by Christian theologians, namely, by comparing the sources preserved in Tibetan, Sanskrit and Chinese. He began this comparative study 15 years ago, while assistant professor of Sanskrit at the Imperial University

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of St. Petersburg, having mastered Sanskrit and Tibetan. During his stay in Peking, the Baron has taken an active part in directing the work of the Sino-Indian Institute, a group of Chinese, Indian and other scholars interested in studying the growth of Buddhism and of the Indian and Chinese cultures. The Institute was founded at the Baron's instigation in order that the Chinese scholars, who are learned in the Chinese phases of the subject, might have access to the material afforded in other languages.

In his publications, Baron von Stael-Holstein follows the method of printing Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese versions of Buddhist texts. His most recent work, published late in 1927 in Shanghai, is a polyglot edition of the "Kasyapaparivarta," which offers four Chinese texts in comparison with one in Tibetan and one in Sanskrit. He has found Peking a spot most suitable for his researches, having direct access here to Tibetan and Chinese sources and scholars, and has enjoyed the fullest co-operation from Chinese scholars, and from Tibetan learned men who make frequent and lengthy visits to Peking.

SEDAN CHAIRS KEEP TRAFFIC MAN BUSY

Chinese Veterans Still Retain Old-Time Transport

By the Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Shanghai foreign settlement has many curious anomalies in dealing with its traffic problem. Two sedan chairs, relics of a picturesque past, with their 12-foot poles, green-curtained windows and spare coolie bearers, continue to find use as the property of two Chinese veterans who refuse to bow before the customs of the age. Fifteen years ago there were hundreds of sedan chairs in use; a year ago there were still eight on the streets, but they are now reduced to two.

These chairs require almost as much space as a motor truck. Their passage exacts a great degree of consideration from the police, the traffic police. Shanghai's traffic is the most diverse in the world, ranging from rickshaws and wheelbarrows to the latest models of motor trucks and limousines.

BIRMINGHAM BANK SUCCEEDS
BIRMINGHAM—The success of the Birmingham Municipal Bank, which now has \$3,500,000 on deposit and 250,000 open accounts, was discussed at a recent meeting of the departmental committee by J. P. Hilton, the manager. Mr. Hilton reported that house-purchase advances totaled £1,700,000. The bank, he said, holds large blocks of government securities. The average cost per transaction is 7.6d., as against 11.6d. for trustee savings banks.

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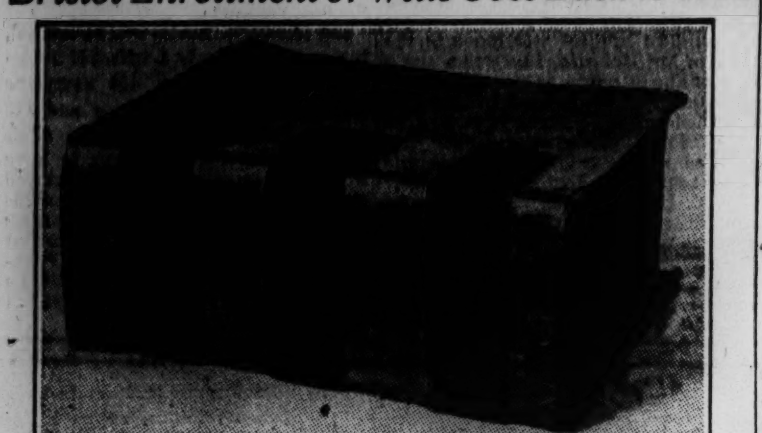
Sheer Laces and Printed, Beaded Frocks for Spring

The feminine mode that threatened to establish itself during the latter days of the Winter months has now risen to a certainty. Frocks for Misses and women assume the sheer, feminine beauty of fine, silk laces from abroad. Printed Georgettes and Chiffons are now scintillating with beads. Belts gleam with many an odd color. Pointed and floating hemlines, in some parts, barely sweep the ground—and so the feminine mode asserts itself.

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By Courtesy of "Apollo: a Journal of the Arts"
"THE BOOK OF WILLS"
This Volume Offers an Excellent Example of the Splendid Clerkship of the Period as Well as a Storehouse of Information Concerning the City and Its People.

dustrious and law-abiding, but non-conformist in their religious views.

A Valuable Find
A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was permitted to inspect two of the "Tolzey Bookes" and view the hundreds of other priceless volumes of olden times, dating back to 1288, within the two-story steel vault in the basement of the Council House.

The custodian of this treasure, Miss N. Dermott Harding, explained some of the interesting features and, in addition, showed the visitor the famous "Maiores Kalendar" which Robert Ricart, Town Clerk of Bristol, began to write in 1479. For every year from Henry III's reign are entered in Ricart's book the names of the Mayor and his brethren, with the chief annual events during their term of office. These annual entries have continued until the present day.

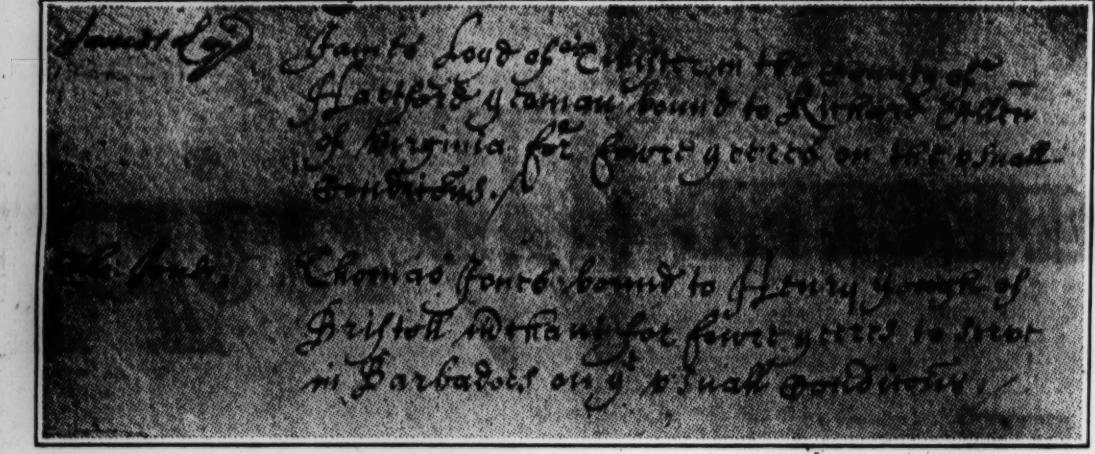
A still earlier volume dates from the fourteenth century, when William de Coleford, Recorder of Bristol, "considering government by oral tradition an uncertain method," according to Miss Harding, "had laws and ordinances written into a book for the establishment of a reliable system. This was the 'Little Red Book of Bristol,' begun in 1344 and continued to 1374, on which all subsequent proceedings of the Town Council were based. Thick handmade paper and beautiful writing, changing as the years passed on to 1653, make the 'Enrollment of Wills,' registered before the Mayor and begun in 1381, a fine example of clerkship as well as a storehouse of information concerning the town and its inhabitants."

The "Tolzey Bookes," dated 1654-1662, contain an alphabetical index of the "Servants to the Foreign Plantations" under the names of the masters or agents who procured places for these men, women, and children in America. Persons legally bound agreed to remain in America for periods of from four to six years, the indentures containing amusing details such as that of a "single woman bound for five years to go to Virginia and to have at the end of her term one ox, one house, one year provisions and double apparel."

Many "Convicts" Were Debtors
Many of the so-called "convicts" who were sent overseas were persons who had been imprisoned for debt or who were juvenile delinquents and not worthy of stripes or of bonds, in the modern sense. In those early days the theft of a sheep or a sheep in England was a crime punishable with death, not even children being exempt, an enormity which as John Bright thundered in the House of Commons, "no judge even ventured to protest in 200 years." It was mainly such "malefactors" who were sent to America to work on the plantations of the earlier settlers and thus it was

ionals of his time, tolerated slavery, the leader of the American Revolution detested abuses which had grown up with the system. One of the most interesting provisions of his last will and testament was that, while he left all his slaves to his wife, Martha, he stipulated that upon her decease they

Photograph From "Tolzey Bookes," Covering Period 1654-1662



By courtesy of "Apollo: a Journal of the Arts"
EXCERPT FROM "SERVANTS TO FOREIGN PLANTATIONS"
This List of Emigrants of an Early Day Was Found in Some Old Books Discovered at the Back of an Ancient Wall Press in the Garret of the Council House at Bristol, Where They Had Lain for Upward of a Century, Following Their Removal From the Old Tolzey House, Now Demolished.

should be freed. He also made arrangements that the Negroes who had grown infirm in his service should be exempt from labor and maintained in comfort.

An Epic in American History
William Dodgson Bowman, whose sketches of old Bristol are widely known, and who has written the story of what has been called "an epic in American history" covering the exploits, privations and dangers of the early English, Scottish and Welsh men, women, and children, declared that the Tolzey find is "the most important link between Great Britain and America that has been discovered in 50 years."

For more than half a century practically all the emigrants to America from the British Isles embarked from Bristol. Indeed, the influence of this old English port on American exploration and settlement really dates from 1498, the year after John and Sebastian Cabot returned to this, their native town, after their memorable voyage in the Matthew. One of the ancient books among the priceless archives in the vaults at Council House states that "for ye last seven yeeres ye people of Bristol have sent out every year two, three, or foure light ships in

asks, among other things for individual proprietorial rights to tracts of land—"That all capable aborigines should be given land in fee simple to enable them to support a family in comfort. That incapables should be kept in homes on reserves and be supported by the state. That supervision of such homes and reserves should be handed over to educated aborigines, with a white chairman appointed by the Government. Whether the Australian aboriginal is sufficiently advanced for some of the measures proposed is a matter of some discussion. The churches in New South Wales have been approached by the Aborigines' Pro-

B. C. INFANTS ACT AMENDMENT
VICTORIA, B. C.—Legislation introduced by the British Columbia Government in the provincial legislature will put the maintenance of neglected children on a new basis, and will be of great benefit to such cases. The Government is asking power to place almost all children in private homes instead of keeping them in a public institution as formerly, and to this end will arrange to pay foster parents for their board. Other amendments to the Infants Act, introduced by the Government, will facilitate the placing of children in homes.

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GREATER USE
OF STEEL BEING
URGED IN REICHPublicity Office Opened by
the Trade-Agriculture
Is Being Interested

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Wider use of steel, is a slogan which is being put forward with much success of late by the steel foundries of this country. For this purpose, a publicity office has been added to the Steel Works Union, maintained by the steel industry, for the sole purpose of making use of steel more popular in this country. Its expenses are met from a fund into which each large steel foundry pays five pennings per ton of steel produced. In this manner not less than 1,250,000 marks were set aside last year for the propagating of steel. The results well warrant the effort, and the small outlay for the number of orders has increased so rapidly that many foundries have reached their production limits.

Once having commenced to occupy himself with the work it was surprising to notice how many different ways and means showed themselves for the use of steel, one of the managers of this publicity office told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. At present he said their efforts were concentrated on the introduction of steel in agriculture, house building and furniture making. In the first category it is the erection of steel silos which is being primarily recommended. Cheap and accurate steel wheels and axles for farm wagons, manufactured in masses, are recommended in the place of the old wooden cart wheels. Steel troughs and cribs can be kept cleaner than wooden ones; roofs of sheet steel painted in pleasing colors

on barns and farm houses are fire-proof and still afford sufficient ventilation.

While steel may be adopted more readily for outdoor uses, much prejudice, it appears, must yet be overcome in this country regarding its use for furniture despite the fact that the popularity of steel furniture is on the increase in the United States. Recently a group of visitors discussing the use of steel with the manager of the publicity office admitted a lengthy conversation that steel might be employed more extensively than hitherto in many branches of life, but surely not for furniture. "You have been sitting on steel chairs for the past two hours," was the manager's reply who himself sat behind an elegant steel desk. Steel has the one advantage in furniture making, he said, that it can be shaped in any form and moreover be kept spick and span. Steel is now also being recommended from the same reason for the lining and equipment of dining cars.

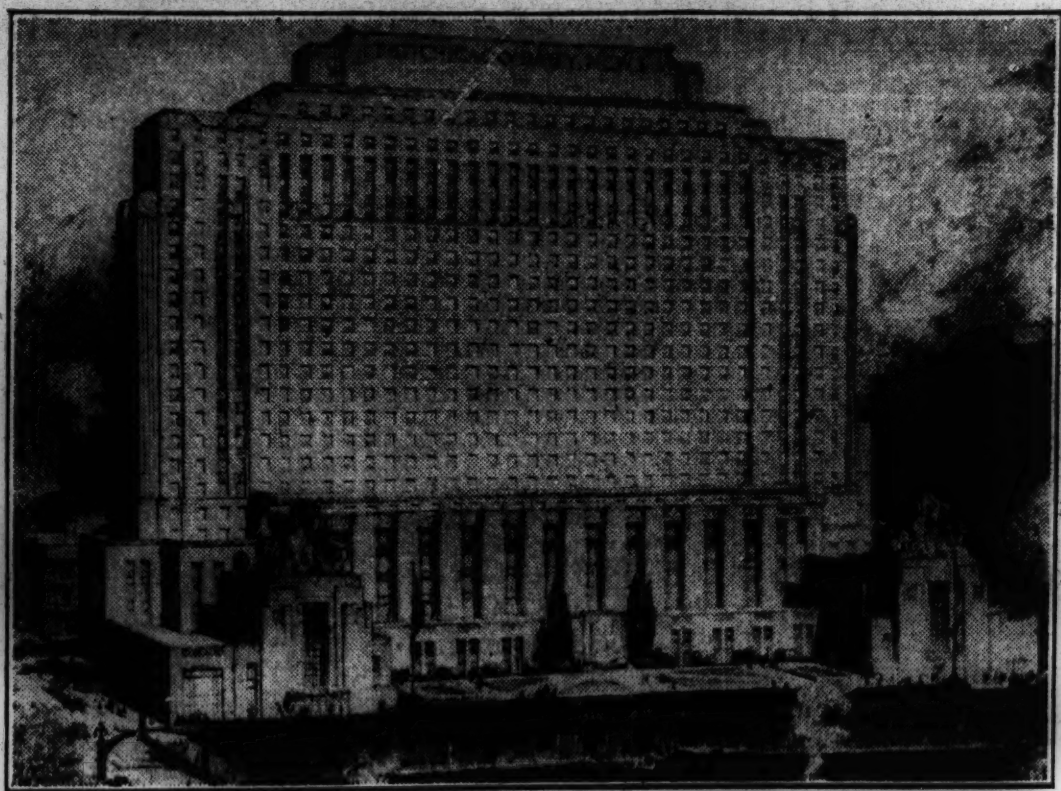
AUSTRALIAN LINES
FAVOR MOTOR SHIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An order placed recently by the Adelaide Steamship Company with Beardmore for a large motor passenger vessel is another indication of the trend in Australian shipping circles toward this type of ship. This company already has four motor ships, having taken over their first one in 1925 and not having ordered a steamer since. The present order is, however, the first one placed with a British firm.

The new vessel is to have a speed of 16 knots and to carry about 100 passengers. She will be put into the Australian coastal service. Two other companies have recently taken delivery of motor vessels for the coastal trade and further orders are expected. With the adherence of Australia to a "white" labor policy motor vessels offer the advantage of eliminating the stoker question, always a troublesome one in a hot climate.

Imposing New Home for a Chicago Newspaper



Rising 25 Stories, Edifice of Steel and Indiana Limestone of the Chicago Daily News Will Combine Massive Construction With Unusual Artistry of Design and Setting. Holabird & Roche Are the Architects.

'CASTLE IN AIR'
WILL BE HOME
OF NEWSPAPERChicago Daily News First
to Take Advantage of
"Air Rights" Grant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Marking the way for the city's future symmetrical growth, a "castle in the air" of steel is to rise over a maze of railway tracks when the great 25-story structure of the Daily News is completed. It will be the first building in Chicago to utilize the "air rights" under grant of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Around most of downtown Chicago there has developed a series of ditches in which run the tracks of the scores of railways entering the city. Nothing has covered the tracks, and of late years, they have acted as barriers to the city's normal expansion. Engineers and architects have long urged the development of "air rights," which would permit the tracks to be covered over by buildings.

Real estate experts have estimated the value of close-in property available in Chicago for development similar to that undertaken by Walter A. Strong, publisher of the Daily News, to be in excess of \$400,000,000. West of the loop, north, south, northeast and southeast, are acres and acres of track space suitable for such buildings.

From an architectural standpoint the Daily News structure will be one of the most imposing in the Nation. Built of steel and Indiana limestone, it will have the stepped-back design. It will be 25 full stories in height, with two smaller additional stories on the top to house employees' rest rooms and the offices and studios of the Daily News radio station.

Across Canal Street—which is to be the terminus of the new highway—is the Chicago & North Western Railway Station, where thousands of suburban and "through" passengers arrive and depart daily. According to the plan, the station will be connected with the Daily News Building by a public causeway above Canal Street. Various important building projects in the vicinity already are contemplated.



"Record only the Sunny Hours"

"True Neighborliness"

Vancouver, B. C.
ONE gets numerous views from one's back window, and many valuable lessons are learned through the casual glances sent across the space that is called the back yard.

From a certain back window in a new section here, a rather muddy and treacherous lane can be seen, and all vehicles that enter the lane run the risk of being delayed for hours.

Two or three of the neighbors who owned cars had lost time and patience waiting for outside help, so decided to mend the lane as best they could. They shoveled and cleared away mud, then the deep holes had to be filled with large stones that were gathered from vacant lots and back yards.

The company of willing workers grew, and one of the new workers was a man who was considered a "poor miser." By the way this man handled the shovel and other implements, one could see it was all new to him, yet, when all but two had tired of the unaccustomed job, this man still worked and cheerfully, too, and he owned no car.

The Relation of
Education and IncomeA series of daily articles based on a
study of the cash value of education.

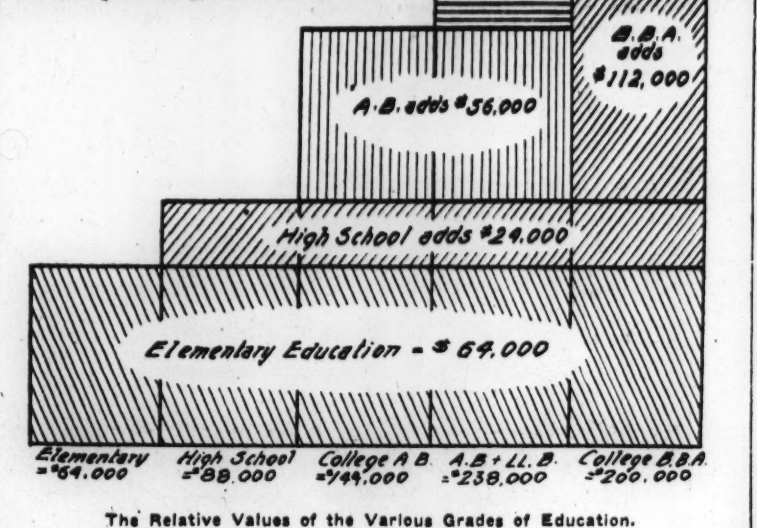
IX. A Comparison of Total Life Earnings

By EVERETT W. LORD
Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston University
(Copyright, 1928, by Everett W. Lord)

THE Alpha Kappa Psi study of occupational incomes deals only with the earnings of the 7396 individuals for the one year, 1926; therefore our tables and charts showing earnings at different ages from 25 to 65 cannot be assumed to be the life record of one man. Rates of wages have varied so enormously that a boy of today may readily earn more than was paid to skilled or highly educated men 40 years ago. In the future there may be equal variations, up or down, which would greatly modify any result that we might attempt to prophesy from the figures of 1926.

Yet "real wages," the "utilization values" of income, do not change greatly, and the proportions between the earnings of different groups probably vary hardly at all. We may, therefore, fairly regard the lines of annual income on our various charts as approximate indications of the average earnings of men of the group illustrated for the years of their respective lives, from 25 to 60 years of age (the end of the average earning period), and may calculate with fair accuracy the total earnings of each one.

For the man of 60, the figure will exceed his actual life income, in present day dollars, because his earlier earnings were at a rate far below that now prevailing, but it will com-



The Relative Values of the Various Grades of Education.

pare, with perfect fairness, the income of any man of 60 with that of any other.

Variations of Future
For the young man, it will give a fair representation of his expected income, subject to changes due to variation in future income rates—variations which will undoubtedly affect all groups and all classes with a degree of equality. With this understanding we may attempt to determine the various totals of lifetime earnings.

The average man who has had only an elementary school education is obliged to find employment in occupations making but little mental demand upon him. He may learn some trade, but the very fact of beginning work so young is likely to turn him into wholly unskilled labor. He may spend his first years in a "blind alley" job, possibly earning comparatively high wages for a few years.

In school, the boy earns in the four years which would have given him a high school, or a trade school education, not more than \$2200; in the next seven years he may earn \$6300, and at the age of 35 we find the average man, unskilled, earning \$11200 a year. In the next five years comes his most rapid advance, corresponding to the increase of his physical powers; at 30 he is earning \$15500, having earned a total for the five-year period of \$77500. He reaches his maximum at 45, at \$17000 a year, when he begins to drop; at 60 he is doing well if he is receiving as much as he was at 30.

Life Total \$64,000
His total earnings, from 14 to 60, will average at 1926 wage rates, \$64,000.

The high school graduate begins four years later, sacrificing only \$2200 and finding more profitable

employment from the first. In the seven years from 18 to 25 he earns more than the boy without the high school diploma does in those same years—approximately \$6800; and at 27 he is earning an average of \$17000 a year, equal to the maximum of the elementary school worker, reached at 45. The high school graduate continues to increase his earnings until he reaches his maximum of \$28000 at 50; keeps that amount for five years, then drops to \$24000 at 55. He is more likely to continue an active life longer, but with decreasing returns.

The average high school graduate, continuing in remunerative employment until he is 60 years old earns in his lifetime \$88,000, or \$24,000 more than the man of equal ability who lacks high school education. It is fair to put this figure, \$24,000, as the average money value of a four-year high school course; this is equivalent to \$6000 a year, or nearly \$30 a day, though this, of course, disregards the distinctions between present and future values of money.

Average \$14,000 a Year
The college graduate must defer the beginning of his career for at least four years more, during which time he must spend more than he can earn in part-time and summer employment. He begins at 22 or 23, sometimes for less than is then the wage of the boy from high school, who has been working four years; but at 25 the college graduate is well above the high school average. From that year his rise is rapid and consistent at least until 45; between 45 and 50 the average income shows a slight decline which is more marked when 50 is passed. At 50 the median income of the A. B. man is \$3800; his total earnings to that time are \$144,000, about \$56,000 more than the high school graduate of equal ability. This suggests a money value for the A. B. course of \$56,000, or \$14,000 a year.

For the man with a degree in business administration the financial return is considerably greater; his earnings are a little more than those of the A. B. at 25 and they increase more rapidly, turning abruptly upward at 40. There is no reason why men now under 50 should anticipate a great falling off after that age, but we will use the figures obtained from the few reports of that age-group received, and will estimate the income from 55 to 60 as if the decline continued. On this basis, the life-earnings of the average B. S. appears to be well over \$200,000, or about \$112,000 more than the high school graduate, or \$56,000 more than the average A. B.

Here, however, a word of warning is needed: the college course is remembered that the college course in business is new and the number of graduates in the past 35 years relatively small. It is quite possible that with increasing numbers, and greater competition, the income of the B. S. graduate may be relatively reduced, just as with immensely more A. B. graduates each year the immediate money value of that degree is somewhat lessened.

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Sunset Stories

Scroggins at Home

Why is the sink so full, my dear?
Why is the sink so full?

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, the dignified old squirrel of Boston Common, sang thus to himself a song that he made up as he sang it. Scroggins might have been a song writer if he hadn't been so busy at his job, which is being the oldest and wisest squirrel on the Common.

The reason his song told about the sink being full was that he was standing in front of the sink. He had his high hat on the back of his head and his little cane dangled from his arm. The sink was full of dishes

which held his coat and thought the matter over. After a few minutes he picked up his coat, put it on, put on his hat, took his cane and went out. In half an hour he came back with a large package, unpacked it, and laid out carefully on the kitchen table—a whole new set of dishes. Then he went to the sink, looked at it and hummed to himself:

OLD CLIFTON COLLIERY
ABOUT TO BE CLOSED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After its having been worked for at least 187 years, and possibly longer, the old West Earth Colliery at Clifton is to be closed. It is believed to be the oldest coal mine in England and at one time gave employment to more than 700 men.

An interesting pumping device has been in use at the mine throughout most of its history. It was devised by the engineer, James Brindley. The Duke of Bridgewater was so favorably impressed with it that he gave Brindley the job of constructing the Bridgewater Canal. Brindley's pump is a water-wheel arrangement. He built a dam in the river at Ringley and led the water through an underground channel to the mine, where it works the pumps that keep the mine clear of water. Present-day mine officials say that it is still the most economical and efficient contrivance ever constructed for the purpose.

AFGHANS TO PUSH
TRADE IN EUROPE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The present European visit of King Amanullah of Afghanistan is to be followed by the visit of an Afghan commercial mission, which is to visit France, Great Britain, Germany and Belgium.

It is believed that Afghanistan will create consulates in most of the large European cities and that Antwerp will be chosen as the port for commercial transactions between Afghanistan and the whole continent of Europe.

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Hos. Don O'Connell, Carlton St.

PRESIDENT SEES NEED FOR CURB ON COAL OUTPUT

Reported Ready to Press
for Regional Agreements
Between Producers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—President Coolidge stands ready to revive his proposal for regional agreements within the soft coal industry as a way out of present difficulties.

This proposal was formerly made by the Executive, but did not receive the support of the operators or the miners. Mr. Coolidge feels that present difficulties may force both parties to take measures which seem to them drastic, and which they have hitherto declined to contemplate.

The President understands that the fundamental difficulty with the industry is too many mines and too many miners. Under the previous proposal, the President would have given power under authority from Congress to permit closer regional organization within the industry to decide on production and distribution of coal.

Agreements Now Barred

The antitrust law as now interpreted, forbids such agreements, looking to restriction of output. Courts have ruled that the coal industry is a matter for state jurisdiction but federal authority extends over the industry in marketing and distribution.

tion in so far as it is interpreted as commerce, the President understands. A review of Mr. Coolidge's proposals for congressional authority over the coal industry shows that he has uniformly unsuccessful. In August, 1925, Mr. Coolidge asked for power in case of a coal strike to take emergency measures, and repeated the request in 1926 and 1927. Congress took no action on any of these occasions.

Another current phase of the bituminous trade's difficulties is seen in the declaration of striking union miners that the political exigencies of the members of the Senate Coal Investigating Committee should be subordinated to the need of solving the problems of the industry.

This view was tersely voiced to the committee by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in reply to intimations from James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, chairman of the investigation, that the senators desired to finish the inquiry as soon as possible, as they had "other matters" pressing for their attention.

Political banter between the members of the committee brought Mr. Lewis to his feet. "This is not a matter for levity," he admonished the committee, "five hundred and ninety-two thousand miners are looking to this committee and Congress for relief from intolerable conditions. Nothing can be more urgent than this problem and the needs of these hundreds of thousands of American workers and their wives and little children."

Frank Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the subcommittee which made an inspection tour of the strike regions and severely criticized conditions found there, assured Mr. Lewis that the inquiry would be made "thorough, severe, and general."

Boys Whistle While They Pound and Saw



Manual Training Students at Akron, O., "Complete the Job" of Constructing House With Modern Improvements, Despite Predictions That They Would Have to Call in Regular Workmen to Help Them.

LEGION GROUP'S STAND ON ARMS BAN ARRAIGNED

Hamilton Fish Says Legionnaires in Congress Favor
Burton Proposal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The action of the national defense committee of the American Legion in going on record as opposed to the Burton resolution forbidding the exportation of arms to belligerent nations was arraigned on the floor of the House by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, a former officer of the Legion and a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which has approved the Burton proposal.

Mr. Fish declared that although three Legionnaires are members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and of them voted for the Burton resolution, not one of them was called in conference by the Legion group. The Burton resolution, he said, was given lengthy consideration by the Foreign Affairs Committee, which numbers 11 representatives from all sections of the country and was unanimously reported for passage to the House.

"I do not know of anything that is more likely to bring the United States into a foreign war than permitting arms and munitions of all kinds to be exported to belligerent nations," Mr. Fish said.

Mr. Fish declared that the "Legionnaire committee of the Legion" has not acted on the resolution and that the defense committee, which voted against it, was composed of "one major-general, two brigadier-generals, a colonel and a few other officers or former officers."

"These men have sent letters to members of the House opposing this step forward for international peace and amity," Mr. Fish asserted, "but we members of the committee who are Legionnaires decline to accept any such attitude as reflecting the views of the rank and file of the American Legion, as we believe that the Legion means what it says in its preamble when it states that its object is to 'promote peace and good will in the world.'"

Music

"Butterfly"

For the second opera of its Boston season, the American Opera Company, last evening presented Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" at the Hollis Street Theater, Frank St. Leger conducting. The imagination and initiative which almost invariably decorate the mounting of any opera by this company made themselves felt last evening as soon as the curtain rolled up. Instead of disclosing, in the conventional manner, a setting of a Japanese garden or house, the audience saw across the front of the stage the closed, sliding sections of the wall of a house. Not till the music of the overture had begun to establish its mood were the sections rolled aside to reveal the setting which served as background for the entire evening.

The back of the stage, opening on a garden, served as entrance. At the end of the first act and to mark the end of the first scene of the second act, the sections were slid across the stage, preserving throughout the illusion of the Japanese surroundings. One can hardly overemphasize the effectiveness of this setting. For an Occidental to portray the graces and charms of the little heroine of this opera is no simple task. One cannot feel that Maria Iacovino achieved a very Japanese butterfly, although her singing was often beautiful and brought tremendous applause and enthusiasm. Helen Oelheim's Suzuki, too, for all its vocal effectiveness, was of this continent rather than of another. But in their scenes together, as well as alone, both young women showed their abilities. Allan Burt and Charles Hedley were veritable Americans. Each emerged an individual.

Elsie Luher

Elsie Luher, contralto, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night, with Frank Luher as accompanist, singing groups of German, Russian, French, and English songs. Poised and free from mannerisms, she appeared so far from being the debutante singer, which in fact she was, that it seems a pity one must, in all fairness, deplore an ill-advised, somewhat premature appearance.

Miss Luher has an unmistakably lovely voice, especially pleasing in its lower registers, where the tones are full and rich. Certain vowels she sings beautifully, and withal, an enviable mastery of breath is also hers. It is only when the voice attempts a crescendo when the melodious rise to a high climax, that Miss Luher displays an unevenness, both in tone production and pleasurable quality.

In her choice of songs she exercised a fine sense of discrimination. For the most part, she chose a simple, direct method of interpretation, which was refreshing. There was a large, enthusiastic audience.

Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting, gave the third in its series of "classical programs" in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The items were Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" Suite and excerpts from Wagner's Prelude to "Lohengrin," Ride of the Valkyrs, "Forest Murmurs" and Overture to "Tannhauser." As all these numbers and their interpretations by Mr. Koussevitzky are thrice familiar, it is needless to comment on them in detail. It is sufficient to say that conductor and orchestra were at the top of their bent, and that the audience responded heartily to their powerful appeal.

NEGROES PLEASED OVER RECOGNITION

Association for Advancement
Notes Good Progress

A growing recognition of the efforts of Negroes in the fine arts and intellectual fields has characterized the last year, according to the annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 1927, which has been released by James A. Franklin, assistant secretary of the Boston branch of the association.

It points out that Negro singers and musicians are able to fill some of the finest concert halls or soloists with famous orchestras, that many important periodicals in the United States are open to Negro writers and that large publishing houses have brought out seven books by Negro authors within the last year.

The report gives credit to the Spingarn Medal, of which 11 awards have been made, as having called attention to merit in Negro art.

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SIX-ROOM HOME BUILT BY BOYS

Students in Trade School
Carry Out Every Detail
of Construction Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AKRON, O.—Camping trips, the old swimmin' hole and other pastimes were sacrificed by a group of Akron schoolboys who have built a modern six-room home as a manual training project conducted jointly by the Builders' Exchange and the Board of Education.

The lads carried the enterprise to success despite predictions of their elders that they would have to call regular workmen to help them out. As former Mayor D. C. Rybolt put it: "With never a thought of labor disputes, these lads whistled and sang as they pounded nails and sawed boards."

The house has every appearance of having been built by experienced workmen. The carpentry, sheet metal work, and heating, plumbing and wiring installations were accomplished by students ranging in age from 15 to 18 years.

The main part of the building is 24 feet by 34 feet. It has built-in features, too. The interior trim is southern walnut, with birch doors. The downstairs floors are double.

The workers represented the Howser Trades School, a public school unit, and were carefully selected for the task. They received no wages, as they contracted to donate their time and labor.

The work was supervised by E. C. Auten, co-ordinator and instructor of carpentry at the Howser School, with the assistance of A. P. Newman, instructor in sheet metal work. Several other instructors directed the work of their departments. Experienced craftsmen supervised the plastering, bricklaying and other specialized work.

CITRUS CROP'S VALUE EXCEEDS GOLD OUTPUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PARADENA, Calif.—The value of the California citrus fruit crop exceeds the gold production of the United States three times and is as large as three-fourths of the silver production of the entire world, said

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W. B. Geisinger, advertising manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, here.

Last year the total citrus production was much in excess of any previous year, and brought \$180,000,000 into California alone, he stated. Advertising is directly responsible for the orange juice sale, declared Mr. Geisinger. During the past year 42,000 orange-juice machines consumed 400 carloads of fruit.

ROCK ASPHALT USE INCREASING

Natural Paving Material
Output Was 350,000
Tons in 1927

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kentucky's rock asphalt, a natural paving material laid on the highways just as it comes from the mines, without heating or mixing, and ready for traffic immediately after spreading, has grown rapidly in popularity until production in one year, 1927, totaled 350,000 tons. This compares with 58,000 tons produced in 1920 and, according to Dr. William House, Illinois, probably only 25 per cent of the state's deposits are being operated today.

Nation-wide attention was attracted to this natural product when it was employed for the construction of one of Chicago's noted drives, Kentucky's most famous road, the Dixie Highway, from Louisville to Camp Knox, was built of Kentucky rock asphalt in 1915 and 1916, withstood the pounding of daily processions of army trucks and artillery during the war, and is still a splendid road—without having undergone surface repairs.

YOUTH IS ENCOURAGED TO MAKE OWN SUCCESS

Education must impress on youth that success cannot be handed down by rich fathers but must be earned by individual effort, says Joseph I. Melanson, a shoe manufacturer of North Adams, Mass., in the Boston News Bureau.

"When parents have paid the price of their own success," said Mr. Melanson, "they should not be expected to pay the price for their son's success. So long as a boy believes his father is going to drudge and pay the price for him, the boy, with few exceptions, will not try to earn his own success, and that is why the boy who has parents that have nothing to give, will go out for himself, earn his own success, and make good."

NEW HAMPSHIRE BANS TRUCKS ON HIGHWAYS

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Tonnage restrictions on certain New Hampshire highways, the first of a series of "road bans" for the current spring season have been ordered by the State highway department, effective March 15.

The ban applies to heavy trucks on highways in all towns south of the Concord town line, and west through Concord. This includes the towns along the Daniel Webster highway from Concord to Meredith and the State road from Franklin to Bristol.

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Plans for Temple of Music at Philadelphia Advancing

Proposed Structure Intended to House Opera,
Symphony Concerts and Allied Activities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Plans for a temple of music here which shall house opera, symphony concerts and related music affairs have begun to assume definite shape. Until recently the proposition has been in a nebulous state, but at a meeting just held in the office of Albert M. Greenfield, which was attended by Mrs. Joseph Leidy, president of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, a site was selected, architect's plans and the means of financing were discussed.

While the exact location of the site has not been made public, it is understood that it will be in the Parkway, and that approximately \$5,000,000 is to be spent on land and the building, with another \$2,000,000 for endowment.

Following the meeting in Mr. Greenfield's office, Mrs. Leidy said she felt certain "the people of Philadelphia have seen the vision of what would be a splendid monument to music in all its branches would mean to the city," and she expressed the conviction that public opinion in favor of it has been so "intelligently crystallized" that when the final plan is explained, "the people will see instantly the breadth and scope of the possibilities of this project and give their unqualified support to a movement which tends to beautify the city architecturally and artistically."

It is understood that the details of the whole plan will be laid before the public in the spring. Tentative plans call for a main auditorium with a seating capacity of 3500 to 4000, with a smaller auditorium

seating about 1500. In addition, a smaller room for chamber music is proposed. The financing of the temple will be done on what Mr. Leidy terms a "business basis," and it is understood that a number of prominent citizens stand ready to underwrite the proposition. The new temple will be designed to replace the Academy of Music at Broad Street, which, it is felt, has outlived its usefulness. In the new building will be offices, studios, and quarters for the city's musical activities from the rentals of which it is hoped to make the building self-sustaining.

"GAS" TAX ACTION VARIES
Two opposing recommendations from committees on the gasoline tax bill confront the Massachusetts House of Representatives, since the Ways and Means Committee has made an adverse report recommending that the measure be referred to next year's session. The committee on taxation previously reported its adoption of the bill levying a tax of 3 cents a gallon and reducing rate reduction to 80 per cent of the present schedule.

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With the Librarian
The Story Behind the Knitting of Officials of the
Czech Library of New York

THE knitting of librarians and the bestowal of orders upon them—at least within the United States—is of rare occurrence. So rare, indeed, that one might, in all reason, expect that when four officers of the New York Public Library were decorated, the event would have considerable publicity. But so modest were the recipients of this signal honor, paid by the Czechoslovak Government, that it was only through the persistent effort that the important and interesting facts were brought to light.

A few weeks ago Edwin Hatfield Anderson, director of the New York Public Library; Miss Zelide Griffin, director of the Webster Branch; Edwin White Galliard, special investigator, and Franklin Ferguson Hopper, chief of the circulation department, were so honored. Miss Griffin and Mr. Hopper each received the Golden Medal; Mr. Anderson and Miss Griffin were made Knights of the Order of the White Lion—according to the presentation. Only of course, Miss Griffin and Mr. Griffin, the award ceremony took place but recently, the service so recognized by the Czechoslovak Government—that is, the organizing and maintaining of a library among the Czechs of New York City, had been over a long period of years. It was considerably more than a quarter of a century ago that Mr. Galliard conceived the idea of an independent Czech library. The Czechs, grateful to cooperate with him, and the initial steps taken, there was opened in October of 1906 in the New Webster Branch a Czech section, having 1500 books. Today more than 15,000 volumes comprise this library. Down through the years Mr. Anderson has not only personally been interested in this work of the Webster Branch, but he has done much to have it become an intellectual home for Czech youth. For more than 21 years Miss Griffin, as head of the branch, has found countless opportunities for building up this splendid work. Mr. Hopper's work has not been confined to a sympathetic and understanding interest; his practical co-operation has resulted in seeing that necessary funds were available for the constantly growing supply of books, pictures and musical notes.

The Order of the White Lion is the only Czechoslovak order and was instituted by the Government of Czechoslovakia to distinguish foreigners who have acquired great merits serving that Nation in various ways. It was created by a governmental decree on Dec. 7, 1922; the members of the order are divided into five classes, in the same way as are the members of the French Legion of Honor.

Used as a Model

No one knows better than the readers of this column what it means for any library to be used as a pattern for other systems. But today the Webster Branch's Czechoslovak Department has become the model for libraries throughout Czechoslovakia—certainly an acknowledgment of the importance and merit of the New York Public Library. Publications abroad very frequently comment on the surprise shown by Czechoslovakian visitors when taken to this New York Library, that is, true bit of their Czech homeland. One of these cited the emotions of a Czech who came to the American metropolis, after spending some 20 years on a lonely farm in Texas. His great affection for Czech history and literature made his exclamations, when beholding the works of Beneš, Třebický and of Palacký, almost pathetic.

From the very beginning Miss Griffin was quick to perceive the possibilities for using this library as a meeting place for the "Slavia"—a then newly formed club. In addition to its concerts there were brought beautiful collections of artistic posters, published by the "Mance" association in Prague, as well as exhibitions of old and rare embroideries, lace, costumes and pottery, etchings and reproductions.

During the War
After the United States entered the World War the Czechoslovakia Library rendered a service never dreamed of when founded, for it loaned books to Washington, to Chicago, even to Paris. There, in this

SERVICE OF DUTCH LIBERAL RECALLED

How a Dutch army officer of the late eighteenth century went to prison for his liberalism in religion and government is recalled by the presentation of a portrait of Francis Adrian van der Kemp to the American Unitarian Association, to be hung in the Unitarian Building in Boston.

ILLINOIS EMPLOYMENT SHOWS GOOD INCREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Employment figures for Illinois industry took an upturn last month, it is reported by the state labor authorities. Ever since last September the ranks of the jobless have been growing, but February brought 3586 less than the previous month to the state free employment offices asking for work. The gain in the number of industrially employed is reported as 1.3 per cent. This is a reversal of conditions of February of a year ago.

Meat packing showed an unusual increase, due to heavy hog receipts. Other industries contributing most to the gains were metals, principally iron and steel, and clothing. Coal mines reported more workers. Sharp reductions, however, occurred in the paper and printing industry.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM FUND PAST \$800,000

Announcement that the endowment fund for the Arnold Arboretum has passed the \$800,000 mark is made by the Boston committee of the Charles Sprague Sargent Fund, which is endeavoring to reach its \$1,000,000 goal by March 25.

Within the last two weeks contributions totaling \$11,490 have been received in response to the recent appeal, making a grand total of \$14,644 which includes the \$50,000 contingent gift offered by Edward S. Harkness of New York when the goal is in sight.

HATHAM
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of World

HUNTER ENTERS DOUBLES PLAY

Van Ryn and Appel Team Up for U. S. Tennis Honors Indoors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Doubles play, Wednesday afternoon, will bring an additional round of high-class players to the Seventh Regiment Armory, for the United States indoor tennis championship, and this will considerably increase the interest.

Francis T. Hunter, fresh from his southern expedition, will compete, though his partner will not be William T. Tilden '24. The latter has notified the management that his work in drama, as well as his preparation for his duties as Davis Cup team captain, will not enable him to appear, but that Hunter will play with another partner, probably Dr. George T. King. John W. Van Ryn and Kenneth B. Appel, national intercollegiate champions both outdoors and in, of Princeton University, will also appear, as well as Watson M. Washburn and A. W. Nathaniel, two of the best players among the 20 entered are George P. Hughes of England and George J. O'Connell of Chicago. Herndon and Louis B. Dalley Jr., and Frederick C. Anderson and Herbert L. Bowman.

Few Surprises
The remaining matches of the fourth round, leading into the quarterfinals in the singles, were completed Tuesday, with few surprises. The remaining member of the foreign group, George P. Hughes, was eliminated, when Lawrence Kurrok, the left-hander from Butler College, who recently won the metropolitan indoor title, defeated him after a slow match, 7-5, 6-3.

Four members of the Seventh Regiment team, on whose courts the tournament is being held, joined Perrine G. Hockaday, another representative of the regiment, by winning their matches by wide margins. William Aydelotte, the victor over Herbert L. Bowman, the day before, continued his triumphant career by eliminating Edward T. Herndon of Heights Casino, with the utmost ease, 6-2, 6-2. F. C. Anderson defeated J. Gilbert Hall of Orange after a slow start, 7-5, 6-3, and Capt. Erdmann N. Brandt defeated his fellow soldier, Edwin E. Baker, 6-1, 6-3.

The best victory of the day came to young Edward E. Jenkins Jr., when he swamped Horace S. Orser, Princeton University, a former junior title winner on these same courts, 6-3, 6-0.

Mercur Defeats Onda

The finest play of the day was staged when Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., met Sadakazu Onda of Japan, and just managed to win after being within a game of losing the match in straight sets. The score, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, indicates the closeness of the struggle, but the skill of both the winner, a former intercollegiate champion at Harvard, and the Japanese, was well above the standard of the balance of the performers. In this tourney so far, possibly there will be better play in the doubles, but so far the play has been far below the exhibitions in any previous championship in the last 10 years. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—

First Round

Lawrence Kurrok, New York, 7-5, 6-2, defeated G. P. Hughes, England, 7-5, 6-3.

Frederick C. Anderson, Seventh Regiment, defeated Horace S. Orser, Princeton University, 6-3, 6-0.

William Aydelotte, Seventh Regiment, defeated Edward T. Herndon, Heights Casino, 6-2, 6-2.

E. N. Brandt, Seventh Regiment, defeated E. E. Baker, Seventh Regiment, 6-1, 6-3.

Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Sadakazu Onda of Japan, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

KANSAS CITY SURE OF PLAYOFF RIGHT

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

Won Tied Lost For Against Points

Duluth.....16 12 9 58 47 44

Minneapolis.....15 15 15 55 44 45

Kansas City.....16 14 55 51 44

St. Paul.....14 9 17 55 38 37

Winnipeg.....15 16 20 55 38 37

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City qualified for the playoff series in the American Hockey Association Tuesday night, when the 7th-Mo. six defeated St. Paul, its third-place rival, 2 to 1, in a spectacular game. The victory will enable Kansas City to compete with Duluth and Minneapolis for the 1928 title the latter part of the month. The summary:

KANSAS CITY ST. PAUL

Michell, Lessor, l.w., Wilson, J., Scott, Campbell, c., deJardine, R., Dunnell, McCormick, rw

Meled, Seaborn, l.d., Green, D., Dufkewski, r.d., Nichols, Ronnie Byrne, c., McCusker

Score—Kansas City 2, St. Paul 1. Goals—Dunnell and Meled for Kansas City; Ronnie for St. Paul. Referee—Alvin Winnip. Time—Three 20 min. periods.

SPRINGFIELD ELECTS CAPTAIN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Fred O. Duncan '25 of Hartford, elected captain of the Yale University hockey team of 1928, spoke at the annual banquet of the team here Tuesday night. Cady is the son of Ernest H. Cady '95, former Yale track and gridiron star. He is prepared at the Kent (Conn.) School for Yale, and captured his freshman basketball team, Thomas C. Farnsworth '25, of Memphis, Tenn., was elected manager of the 1928 Yale hockey team.

YALE ELECTS CAPTAIN

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BRESSLER RELEASED

ORLANDO, Fla.—The release of R. B. Bressler to Brooklyn probably will mean that W. C. Pipp will be retained by the Cincinnati Reds. Bressler, the ball club manager J. C. Hendricks had previously announced Pipp would not be sold this year, as he had decided on G. H. Kelly as the regular first baseman, with Bressler as relief man if needed. Now that Bressler has gone, Pipp will be kept for that duty, it is believed.

BALL AND LATTIN WIN

NEW YORK—Allen Hall turned back A. H. Kleckner by 59 to 48 in a close struggle in the American League three-cushion billiard series Tuesday night, scoring a high run of 9 to his opponent's 1. The match required 48 innings. In another contest, John Lawton (captain) Harry Walsford by 48 to 46 in 41 innings. Lawton had a high string of 8 to 4 for Walsford.

Brilliant Playing by Jacob Schaefer

Leads Edouard Horemans at End of Third Block 900 to 855

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Champion Jacob Schaefer played superb billiards Tuesday night to overcome challenger Edouard Horemans' big lead and win the third block of their championship match here. The score was 900 points to 855. The block required an hour and 10 minutes to play and did not end until after midnight. Schaefer had a high run of 132. He missed the one hundred and thirty-third shot, a difficult bank.

Horemans, champion of Belgium, played mediocre billiards at the open end of the block, 10 innings, and only 30 points. He had a high run of 60. The fourth block of the match will be played this afternoon.

Schaefer was in poor form in the second block Tuesday afternoon and also suffered several "breaks." Horemans had the first turn at the green table and resumed at 100 points. He got the balls together and ran 47 for an inning total of 81, when he missed a mass shot, a ball on the table in a poor position. Schaefer could run only 4 points. Neither player scored in the second inning. Horemans made only one point in the score by hitting Schaefer at 100 points. He missed a ball on the table and Schaefer made 55 before missing on a three-cushion shot around the table.

The Belgian champion, a left-handed player, stroked the fine total of 194 in the fourth inning. He used his favorite line nurse, got the ivories in clusters and ran off markers rapidly. His stroke was exceedingly delicate. The balls became separated in an effort to drive them the length of the table and Horemans missed on his one hundred and ninety-fifth shot. His grand total then was 539 to Schaefer's 252. In the fifth inning, Schaefer ran 111. Horemans missed and Schaefer made only one billiard in the fifth inning. In the sixth, Horemans missed only 41 to run and win the second block. It seemed that he couldn't need. After making 61 points he left the balls in good position for the third block. The score by innings:

Edouard Horemans—44 0 1 194 0 61—305. High run—194. Average—50.

Jacob Schaefer—44 0 1 194 0 61—305. High run—194. Average—50.

Harvard and Army

Extend Agreement

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, announced Tuesday night that the football agreement between Harvard and the United States Military Academy which called for a game in the Harvard Stadium Oct. 20 next, had been extended to 1929.

The game, which was played in 1929 and 1930 and 1931. The games in 1929 and 1930 will also be played in the Harvard Stadium, while the game in 1931 will take place at West Point, N. Y. He also announced that golf has been made a regular freshman intercollegiate activity, beginning in 1929.

A full varsity football schedule for 1929 was among a number of schedules announced Tuesday. The 1929 schedule:

Oct. 5—Dartmouth College; 12—University of New Hampshire; 15—United States Military Academy; 25—Dartmouth College; 28—Yale University.

Nov. 2—University of Florida; 9—University of Georgia; 16—University of North Carolina; 23—University of South Carolina; 30—University of Alabama.

Dec. 7—University of Tennessee; 14—University of Mississippi; 21—University of Louisiana; 28—University of Arkansas; 31—University of Missouri.

Jan. 4—University of Kentucky; 11—University of West Virginia; 18—University of Texas; 25—University of Oklahoma; 31—University of Texas.

Feb. 7—University of Texas; 14—University of Texas; 21—University of Texas; 28—University of Texas; 31—University of Texas.

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THE FILBERT SEVENTH

IA, PA.

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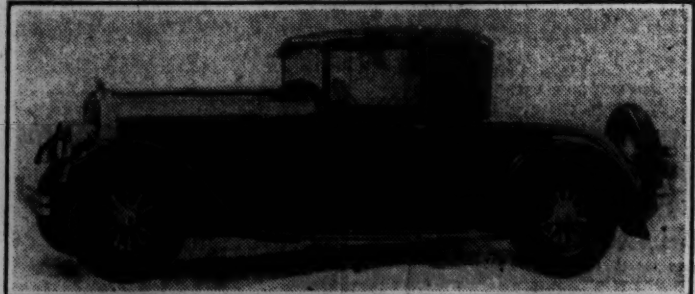
Here Are Some of the Attractive Models Seen at the Boston Automobile Show

Wooden Wheels Characterize Smart Buick



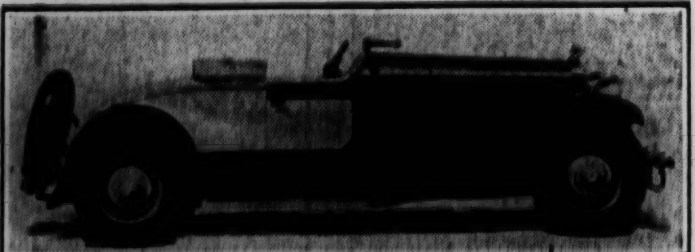
The Buick Model 29, Five-Passenger Town Brougham Has Plenty of Room Both in the Front and Rear Compartments. Clearness of Vision From Driving Seat is Feature of This Job.

Airman Three-Passenger Coupe Attractive



Mounted on the 119-inch Airman Chassis, This Personal Car is the Latest Offering From Franklin. Distinct DeCausse Lines Are Noticeable. Rumble Seat in the Rear May Be Added If Desired.

A Speed Type Gardner Roadster



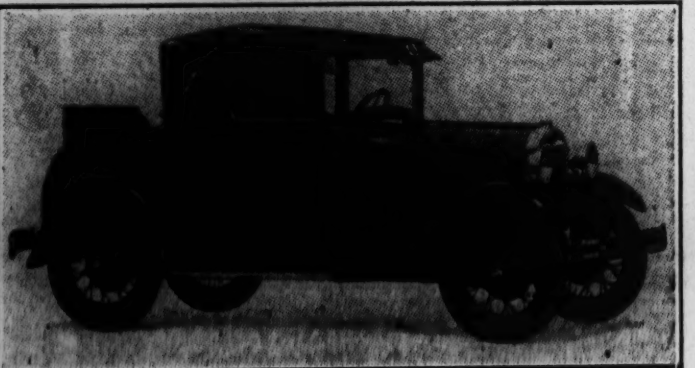
Gardner Has Achieved a Very Smart Effect in This Latest Model Roadster. The Paneling is Unusual and With the Black and White Wire Wheels Gives an Air to the Whole Job That is Extremely Pleasing.

Latest Hudson Super-Six Landau Sedan



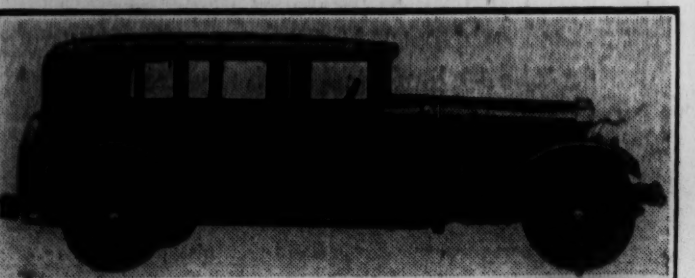
This Model With 127-inch Chassis Has Nickel-Plated Steel Window Sashes, Narrow Steel Pillars and Leather Top. Extreme Roominess Reflects Comfort and Speed.

New Ford Sport Coupe



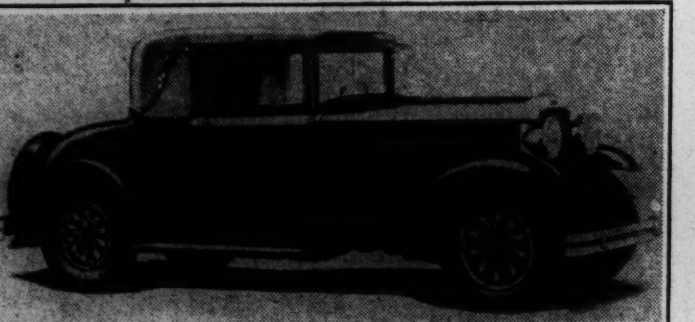
Combines the Alert Smartness of the Roadster and the Advantages of a Closed Model. Finished in Attractive Color Harmonies With Special Hand Stripping.

New Stearns-Knight De Luxe Seven-Passenger Sedan



Mounted on a Chassis With a Wheelbase of 145 Inches, This Model Represents a Truly Luxurious Motorcar. This is the Initial Appearance in the Quality Class. The Long, Graceful Lines Enhance the Effect of Smartness. Powered by the Eight-Cylinder Knight Sleeve-Valve Engine.

A Smart Four-Passenger Sport Coupe



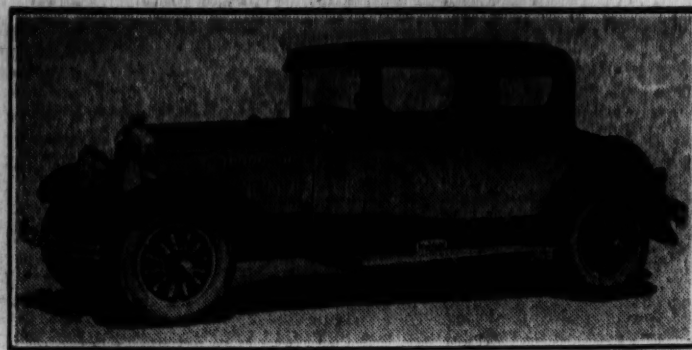
The New Oldsmobile Six-Cylinder Coupe Has Individual Body and Radiator Lines Which Mark Its Appearance Anywhere. New Narrow Radiator Gives Speed Effect Symbolical of This Year's Cars.

A Well-Mannered Straight Eight Sedan



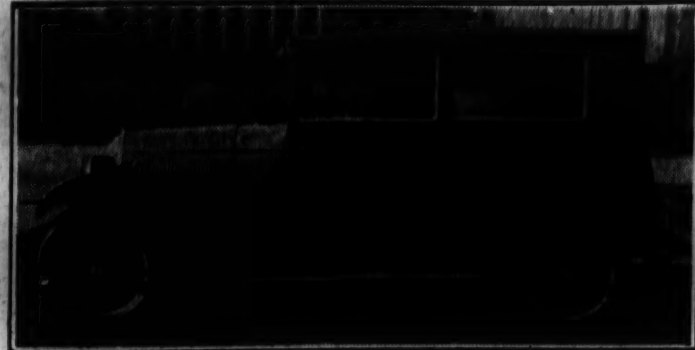
The New President Straight Eight Sedan for Seven Passengers is Powered With a Studebaker 100-Horsepower Motor, Capable of Delivering 80 Miles Per Hour When Needed, Under Perfect Control.

A Long, Low Speedy Reo Victoria



The 1928 Edition of the Flying Cloud Victoria, With its Narrow Appearing Body, is Extremely Graceful and Appealing. Finished in Two-Toned Lacquer.

Flexibility Is Emphasized in New Whippet



This European Type Model is Based on Continental Design. Its Turning Radius in Traffic Makes it Very Convenient for Driving on Crowded Streets.

The New Victory Six Sedan



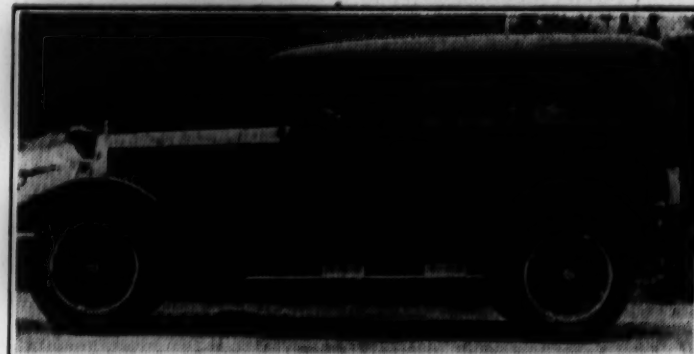
This Product of Dodge Brothers is Set Low and Clears the Ground by Just Enough for Safe Driving. Powered by the Big Six Dodge Engine. Unusually Smart in Appearance.

Unusually Attractive Rolls-Royce Warwick



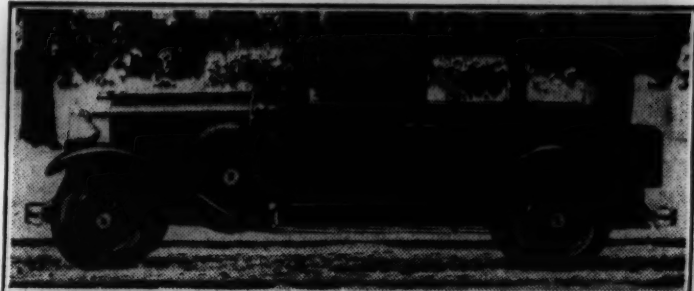
Mounted on the New Phantom Chassis, This New Model Gives an Appearance of Smartness and Speed Seldom Seen Except on a Luxury Job. The Color Combination of Cream and Dark Toning Gives a Decidedly Aristocratic Appearance on the Road.

Latest Addition to the Willys-Knight Line



This New Special Six Sedan is Powered by the Knight Sleeve-Valve Engine, Giving it Unusual Power and Ease of Operation. The Long Body Lines Accentuate the Class of This Vehicle.

European Type Hupmobile Century Eight Sedan



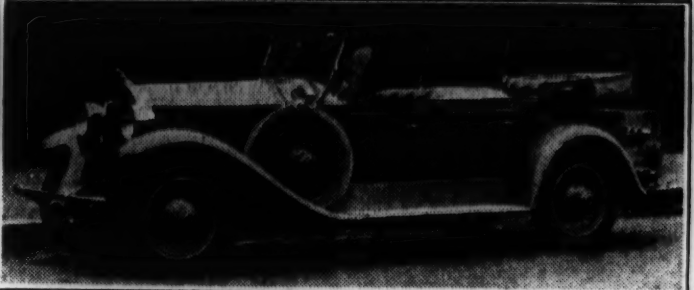
This Model Has the Long, Low Lines Which Are Demanded by Particular Buyers This Season. Wire Wheels, Special Trunk Rack, Full Balloon Tires and Full Lighting Make This a Very Dignified Vehicle.

Weymann Top on New Stutz Landau



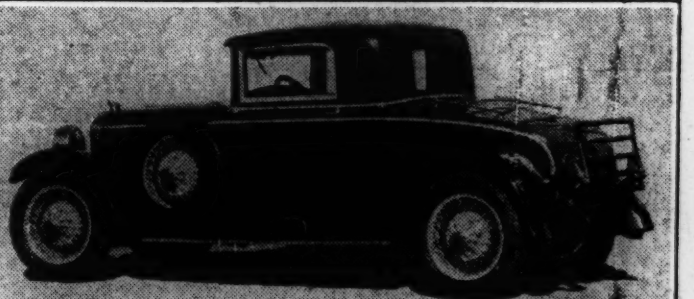
The Beauville Model, With Weymann All-Weather Top and Wide Door Opening Almost to the Bili, Gives an Appearance of Smartness to This Vehicle That Characterizes the Best English Coachwork.

Speed Lines of New Pierce-Arrow Phaeton



Perfect Appointments Make This Four-Passenger Model Distinctive. Finished in Toned Pierce-Arrow Gray Which Makes a Direct Appeal to the Feminine Fancy. Furnished With Wire Wheels and Special Lighting System.

Built on Approved Continental Lines



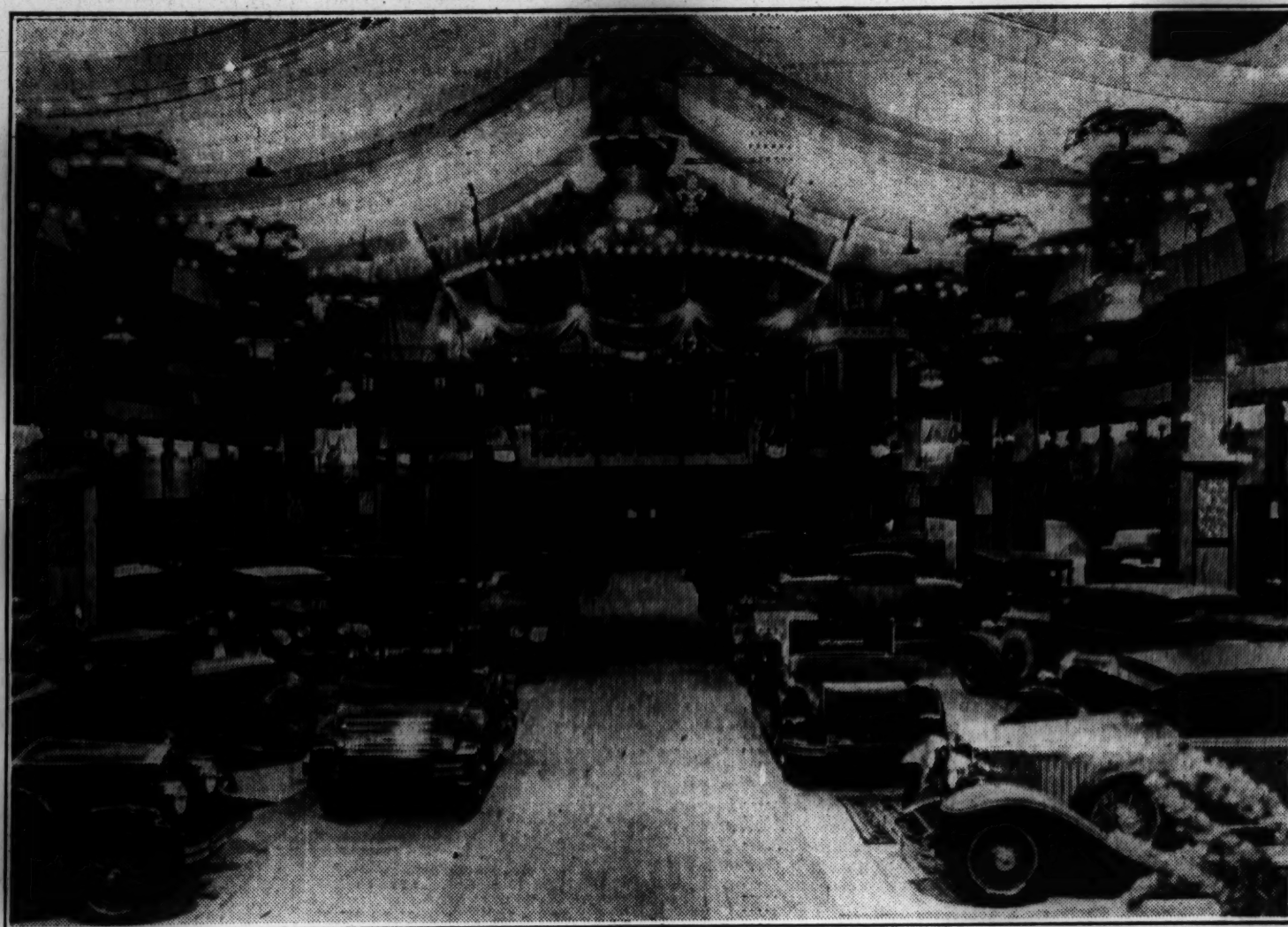
The Model 360-Nash, With Wire Wheel Equipment, Definitely Reflects the Spanish Design Motor Vehicle, Which Has Always Been the Last Word in Automobile Construction.

Low, Lengthy Effect of New Cadillac Interesting



Fleetness and Grace Are Distinctive of the New Fisher-Built Four-Passenger Cadillac Phaeton. The Effect is Emphasized by the Smart Molding Treatment and Wide Curving Fenders.

Beautiful Setting for Outstanding Cars on Exhibition



Typical Examples of American and English Coach Making Are Seen to Advantage

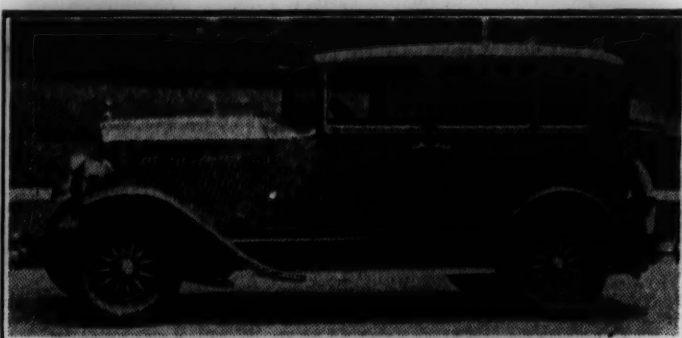
THE cars shown on this page are typical examples of American and English coach-making, with just a touch of the French and Spanish ideas to complete the picture. While no two vehicles look exactly the same, they all combine certain characteristics which have had a common beginning somewhere. With the last word in efficiency under the hood and beneath the body of the car, it has been necessary to combine smartness, speed and comfort, not only inside the body but on the exterior as well. By blending the most restful colors together acceptably, a soft toning has been obtained which is exceedingly pleasing. By making the body lines long and

graceful the effect of a motor vehicle which can idle along or make 80 miles an hour without effort is obtained. And by utilizing all the refinements necessary, the luxurious ideas of the most fastidious woman driver or owner can be satisfied.

On many cars the radiator has been narrowed to get the effect of a lean, long, graceful vehicle from the tip of the hood to the trunk rack on the rear. Some automobiles seem rather squat in appearance, but with all the equipment on board, have that style which can be acquired only through years of experience. Take the Weymann body, for instance. At first glance it seems rather loosely built, but a close examination proves its snug

construction. On the Stutz shown here it has class all over it. The Rolls-Royce is distinctly an English product, even though built right here in Massachusetts. With the tendency toward shorter wheelbases, this car seems to stand aloof from the rest of the motor vehicles with which it contacts. Only a few years ago, this car stood alone in its class. Today at least six American cars can challenge that supremacy and at least six more will prove their right to come within the favored circle the coming year. The American manufacturer has realized that there is something in motor vehicle building besides the engine. The results in part are shown on this page.

Airplane Characteristics on the Jordan Eight



Horsepower Has Been Increased 33 Per Cent—Torque 21 Per Cent—on the New Jordan Air Line Eight. A New and Scientific Combination of Power and Efficiency.

An Example of the Best American Coach Making



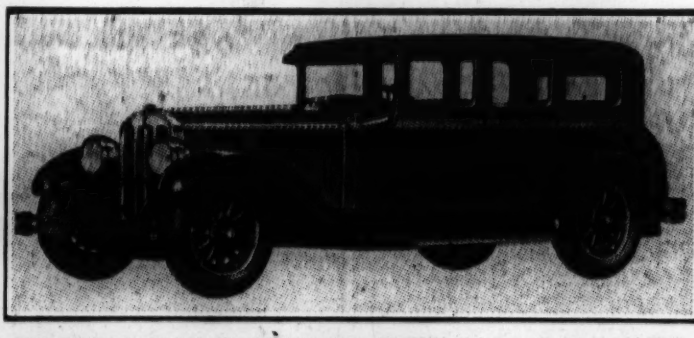
The New Oakland All-American Six Landau Sedan is a Combination of Luxury and Comfort Found Only in the Highest Type American-Built Motor Vehicles.

New Two-Window Berline Lincoln



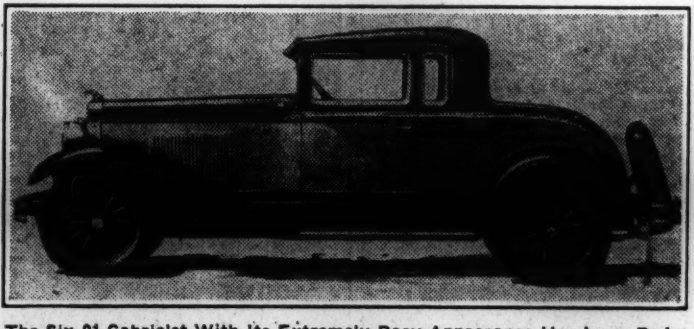
Four Doors Make This Car Very Accessible to Both Front and Rear Compartments. Finished in the New Lincoln Colors on Body. Convertible Top Makes This All-Weather Car Adaptable to Any Conditions.

The Royal Eight Embodies Individual Style



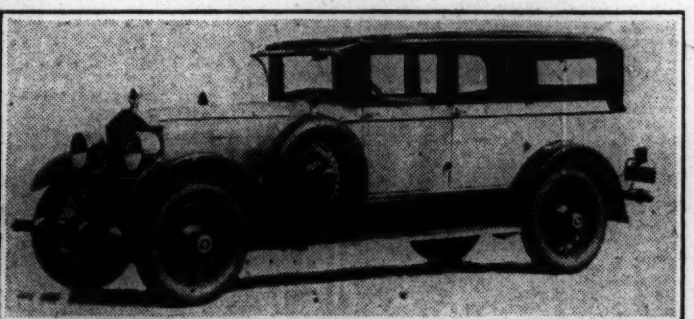
This Model is Styled Along Distinctive Chandler Lines. Cushions of Rich Silver-Gray Mohair, Together With Perfectly Appointed Rear and Front Compartments Give a Luxurious Appearance to This Sedan.

Distinctive Lines Feature New Peerless



The Six-91 Cabriolet With its Extremely Racy Appearance Has Long Body Lines Which Make the Whole Vehicle Very Graceful. Fabricated Top Makes All-Weather Driving Comfortable.

The Lancaster Idea Carried Out Well



In This Elcar Seven-Passenger Model, the Long Racy Lines and Rectangular Radiator Effect Give the Appearance of the Most Approved English Job. Wire Wheels Are Part of Regular Equipment.

Fashions and Crafts

Bright Colors in Florida

Miami Special Correspondence

WHAT is being worn at the Florida resorts this winter is a forecast of the styles for the coming summer in the north, so one can expect a season of unusual brilliance and variety of color. At all large gatherings, such as one sees on the terraces at luncheon, or in the gardens in the late afternoon, at the big hotels, at garden parties, or on the beach, the riot of color in the women's costumes makes an effect like an old-fashioned garden where flowers of every hue and kind grew massed in profusion.

Perhaps it is the flowered chiffons that make one think of gardens. This delightful material was never more popular than it is at present, nor more artistic in its designs. Gone are the huge roses and bold patterns of former days. Modest, dainty little flowers now sprinkle themselves about with such subtle mingling of color that there is almost unlimited

opportunity for carrying out interesting color schemes.

The ensemble idea is strictly adhered to. That is, the hat, jewelry, bag, and shoes harmonize with some of the shades in the dress. A chiffon dress having a figure of small flowers in which yellow and periwinkle blue predominated, had with it a large hair hat of the same shade of blue trimmed with leaves cut from plain shades of yellow chiffon. A pale yellow bag and beige kid shoes completed the ensemble.

Another chiffon gown had a geometric design in various shades of green on a background of beige. With it was worn a felt hat of lettuce-green, circled by a band of silver upon which were appliqued small flowers of cut felt in shades of orchid and cream with green leaves. The envelope purse that went with this costume matched the hat. It was made of the same felt, decorated with the same kind of flowers. A green crystal choker and a green and gold bracelet were the harmonizing ornaments, together with a bunch of violets that held to the shoulder the matching scarf which had plain green ends. The scarf was draped across the other shoulder and then floated down the back. Shoes of material in similar design to the dress were worn.

Movement and Intricacy

Scarves, bows with long ends at the back of the neck and little capes hanging from the shoulders are leading features of the sheer fabric dresses. These flowing pieces, with the full skirts give a fluttering effect with every movement. Scarves are either long or missing entirely. Both styles seem equally popular.

A costume of one solid shade is seldom seen. If a dress is made of a plain crepe silk, three shades of one color invariably compose it. The lighter shades are set into the darker foundation in triangles, or applied in geometric patterns. If one shade does compose a gown it is made up of more than one material, such as an overblouse, of one color with a plaited crepe-de-chine skirt of the same shade. The wool blouse will be trimmed with futuristic designs in the crepe-de-chine to unite the costume. Dyed lace is much used with chiffon in delicate shade for evening.

The favorite costume for all-day wear is the white crepe-de-chine dress with which belongs the little jacket of some bright print. A touch of the material of the jacket on the neck, belt or bottom of the skirt makes the ensemble. A silk pattern showing wavy horizontal stripes in vivid hues is much liked for these little coats. A very dressy one was made of the lowest of colors. Embroidered linen and flowered cretonne frequently bloom in this capacity.

Many of This Type

At the annual fashion show held very recently at the Flamingo Hotel, many costumes of this type were displayed by the models. One white dress had the bottom of the overblouse heavily embroidered in bright colors, green predominating. The little box coat was a sagegreen lined with white which was embroidered on the corners to match the waist. Another of this type was suitable for wear in the north. It was of gray tweed. The waist of king's blue, tied at the throat with a large bow, opening over a vest of white to the bottom where it again tied in a larger bow with long ends.

Flowered chiffon was shown both

in afternoon and evening models, almost more than any other fabric. The evening gowns were all long, some equally long all around; but the bottom is always uneven, made so by the many little points and ends of the fluttering chiffon or tulle. The idea of having the skirt longest in the back is still prevalent, although sometimes the length creeps around to one side. A flowered taffeta, red and blue flowers on white, had a circular skirt with the bottom cut square. Three of the corners were of equal length. The fourth corner over the left hip reached to the floor. The waist was slightly fitted, surplice-cut with deep V neck. A green-flowered chiffon evening dress had poised on the back of the left hip an enormous chou of two shades of orange taffeta with long ends reaching to the floor. The effect was similar to the bustles worn in the late eighties.

Capes were much in evidence, from the tiny shoulder capes which are just for trimming, to the practical dress-length cape making an ensemble for street wear. One jersey costume had a three-quarters length cape with fagoting around the hem in scallops to match the same trimming on the dress. Long scarf ends wrapped tightly around the neck hung down the back.



The Silhouette at the Left Bears a Striking Resemblance to the Dresses Worn in the Late Nineties and the Beginning of the Present Century. The Center Silhouette is Similar to the Flounced Styles of Florida Days. The Cape Coat in Which the Third Figure is Clad Reminds One of the Caplets Which Were Popular in the Same Decade.

Paris Gowns in the Making

IT IS a real adventure to visit workrooms where Parisian costumes are being fashioned by gifted artists and deft seamstresses. The rue de la Paix is bounded east and west by shops over which appear names world famous in fashion. These establishments vie in splendor with their neighbors, and the jeweler who displays, so it has been said, gems more priceless than kings can buy. The writer visited some of these fashion marts in order to see how are made gowns that command the admiration of the discerning dressers the world over, and to come into touch with the workers of this aristocratic trade. As the guest of a government official, she was introduced to owners and makers and taken into workrooms into which the visitor seldom penetrates.

The first establishment visited bore over the door the single word "Worth." The present owner is the grandson of the first M. Worth, who made the name famous in the realm of fashion.

The House of Worth is a very old French mansion built about the open courtyard that prevails in Paris. Rooms on the living quarters and salons of fashionable Parisians for nearly a century have been used as Worth workshops. Little has been done to alter the original interest and charm of the old mansion. Elaborate mirrors, carved mantels, high ceilings, deep French windows mark the splendor of an earlier day. Visitors and customers are received as guests of a great house.

The apartments form a series of workrooms. The large open space of the garment factory or near-factory, common in the United States, is not used in these exclusive establishments. Plain soft-topped chairs, ordinary chairs, the familiar dress form and an occasional sewing machine constitute the equipment. Garments are pressed with the old-fashioned "sad iron" or a gas iron. Electric irons are still uncommon in these shops the workers and their art and skill are pre-eminently "the trade."

A Paris gown is originated in one of these small workrooms by the dressmaker who is responsible for the frock from its inception to its completion. She is assisted by apprentices who do tasks that can be entrusted to them. Otherwise there is no division of labor. Machine sewing is negligible, for in Paris the prestige of the trade rests on handwork. This feature has taken on new emphasis since the war through better organization of the dressmaking workrooms which makes more marked differentiation between factory dressmaking and the craft. Girls are taken as apprentices—the

famous midnights—when they leave the elementary schools, usually at 14 years of age, and as fourth, third, second, and first assistants they arrive at the top in four years. The close relationship between the dressmaker and her apprentices during this period practically guarantees rigorous training. The apprentice agreement is negotiated by the inspector of industry.

Quiet Rooms

Small groups of workers were fashioning lovely things in these workshops. Delicate and gorgeous fabrics made plain rooms gay. The workers absorbed in the intricacies of evening gowns, afternoon dresses, and sport frocks gave animation to rooms that seemed unaccountably quiet to the visitor. In one room the entire group had gathered about the sleeve of a red evening coat—a garment of velvet as soft as a moonbeam and as brilliant as a sunset. At the moment they were passing judgment on the cuff.

Another place of great interest was the design room. Several women were sketching garments and writing up descriptions of materials, trimmings and the like for the permanent records of the establishment. Similar records dating far back into the gay nineties lined the walls on every side, constituting a veritable library of modern costume. Still another department of unusual interest was the storeroom where rare fabrics are kept. The guardian of these treasures took from their boxes every piece of rich silk and velvet dating from early days to the present season. Old silks "that could stand alone" were richly embroidered in metals. These were fabrics that had been used for the trains of dresses worn at court presentations. Others of more recent manufacture were even more gorgeous but delicate and soft as froth. These rare fabrics are made exclusively for the house which exhibits them. One piece bearing the royal lion woven in white and gold, soft, delicate and lustrous, had just been made for the Queen of Spain. Another piece with a design in pastel colors and gold had just been ordered by an American woman of

wealth. The keeper's knowledge of the history of the fabrics made famous weavers and wearers, and his pride in each textile contributes to the art atmosphere in which Paris gowns are conceived and executed.

The Essence of Hand-Work

M. Worth himself appeared as the writer emerged from the exhibit salon, and was introduced. When he learned the guest was an American, he spoke at once of the merits of hand-work and its superiority over machine sewing. He was carrying in his hand a splendid piece of dark amber in which, by a process of inlay formerly known only to the Orientals, had been imbedded under his direction by a French artisan a silver dragon. As he held it up he said: "That could never have the beauty it has nor the lovely texture if it had been fashioned by machine. The machine takes something from the material that it cannot replace." And at that he turned to the rooms of his establishment and remarked, "We should like to have better and larger rooms for our people, but we have been here for generations. That room," he added, pointing to one in which the models were waiting customers' summons, "is not as roomy or as light as I should like. It was my grandfather's kitchen. His bedroom," he continued, turning to rooms higher up and across the sunlit court, "was a small room on the upper floor. The salon you see in front of you was my grandfather's salon, and many famous people have come there in the days that are past."

And so, from the owner down to the humblest beginner in the workroom, one discovers a reverence for things done by hand. Every effort is made to keep the organization up to date without sacrificing the gift of touch and skill.

This ideal, it may be added, is maintained not only in exclusive Paris establishments, but also in those of humbler origin which yet aim at distinction.

New Silhouette Recalls Bustle and Crinoline

By ALIDA VREELAND

NEW YORK

M. PAUL POIRET, restless leader of rebellions among Parisian couturiers, must be smiling in these days when he reflects on the chilly reception accorded his long and bouffant creations of a year ago. M. Poiret knows so well the taste of women, which it is his business not only to satisfy but to anticipate, that he seldom errs in his prophecies. He needs to wait but a year, perhaps two, to behold them realized. They have been fulfilled again. Perhaps the great dressmaker's original mistake lay in his urging women to return to the hoop-like skirt. The name brought back visions of attics filled with trunks of bustles and crinolines. Women in 1927 would have none of them cramping their newly-found freedom.

But they are wearing them in 1928, and reveling in their fresh and youthful grace. The change has been a gradual and subtle one, due largely to the constant shifting of drapery and the increasing fullness of the skirts, until now one silhouette of the evening mode, shown in the illustration, bears a striking resemblance to the dresses worn in the late nineties and the beginning of the present century. The middle silhouette is very similar to those form-fitting gowns which burst into tiers of flounces trailing behind worn in Florida days. Only its brief length in front and the normal figure proclaim it a modern mode.

The bouffant type of evening frock recalls the extravagant days of the French court in the latter part of the eighteenth century when the paniers were carried to the limit. The crinoline, too, is suggested. To achieve this widening silhouette the modistes are using moiré, taffetas and tulle. Certain quaint touches of ribbon bows and nosegays posed exactly at the center of the waistline are being employed, producing a mode that is at once dainty, charming and graceful, yet entirely free from the artificiality and discomfort of the styles they recall.

Some Details

Oyster-white taffeta embroidered with a widely separated pattern of red flowers and green leaves made a distinctive evening frock along these lines. The bodice was tight and the skirt attached on a backward-sloping waistline with green taffeta-lined fluted pleats. The hem followed the same line and was faced with green. From the point of the V décolletage in the back a bow of cherry-red moiré ribbon was suspended with long ends. A number of

other taffeta frocks emphasized a normal waistline with a four-inch row of stitching up the bodice from giving a crushed giraffe effect. Four full flounces composed the skirts with a dipping-in-the-back line, the flounce edges frayed into 1½-inch fronds.

Soft bustle effects are slyly introduced with great ingenuity. Several models of chiffon had loosely twisted belts at the hip line with various rainbow shades in lengthening strips slipped under and over the belt behind. An interesting frock of dull gold cloth cast a bustle silhouette on the stage recently. The skirt was knee-length in front with the back composed of three deep flounces, the lowest touching the floor. A large bow of turquoise taffeta was posed on the left side.

Frocks for afternoon wear show moods as variable as those for evening. Tiers of pleated ruffles curve upward in the back or double-bias flounces swing gracefully to one side on the new skirts. The position of the waistline seems the bone of contention among most of the couturiers as the tendency grows stronger to place it at the natural line. Compromises are effected with shirred girdles sloping up in front or widely tucked bands which start at the hip and drop several inches below.

Popular Tendencies

Castilian-red, a softly glowing color, has been sponsored by one house in sheer crepe. The skirts indicated a bias fullness, sometimes massed in front. Softly folded girdles met in front with rhinestone buckles. Bows and flowers of self-material were posed on shoulders and one round neckline fell into natural folds in front. Patou has sent some lovely models in turquoise-blue crepe. One showed a blouse narrowly tucked with silver thread in chevron design. The skirt flared in pleated buttons trimmed with cuffs and belt. A deep flet of ecrû lace featured another. Inverted pleats in front gave the bias skirt added fullness. Deep lace berthas, such as is shown in the first silhouette sketched, often disguise sleeveless dresses.

Colored and beige silk lace frocks are increasing in demand, and a smart tendency is revealed in the use of black chiffon over white. Spotted and dotted silk crêpes, many with navy blue background, are enjoying an early spring vogue.

The popularity of the straight-line coat silhouette is now being challenged by the cape coat which is exploited in many lengths. The amusing caplets of the 90's are vividly remembered as one sees them flaring from the shoulders of the present generation. Wide bands of beige fox and caracul border the coat capes for afternoon wear with beige tulle, crêpe Roma or Juella used for the garment itself. Cape lengths vary from a point midway between the elbow and shoulder to the cuff or waistline. For southern wear capes without coats are much in evidence. An exceedingly chic though simple model was of fine melon-colored jersey with fitted shoulder and scarf collar lined with self-colored silk. Another of basket-weave wool with interwoven silk circles was banded with white grosgrain ribbon and finished with grosgrain. Beige moiré silk made a full-length afternoon cape, its fullness gathered into a wide bias band at the bottom and collared with soft beige fur. But the cape of capes was an inspiration of bouffancy and bows in the gayest of red tulle, by Louise Boulenger. The scarf collar ended in an enormous plicated bow on the left shoulder. Its lower half was gathered to the upper and another enormous bow puffed out in the back, a further intimation of the bustle line.

Fancy Combs for Evening Wear

Still another point of contact between the old and modern silhouette is discovered in the return of the ornamental comb. In cubistic, swirling and curved lines, combs and other ornaments for the coiffure possess a startlingly modern appearance with designs carried out in brilliant red, blue, amber, green and black cut stones. True, woman's crowning glory has passed through a long session of cutting and clipping, but curls and coils are more and more being encouraged to grow. The opportunity to call attention to their existence will not be missed by one who is in tune with the modern idiosyncrasy of the silhouette.

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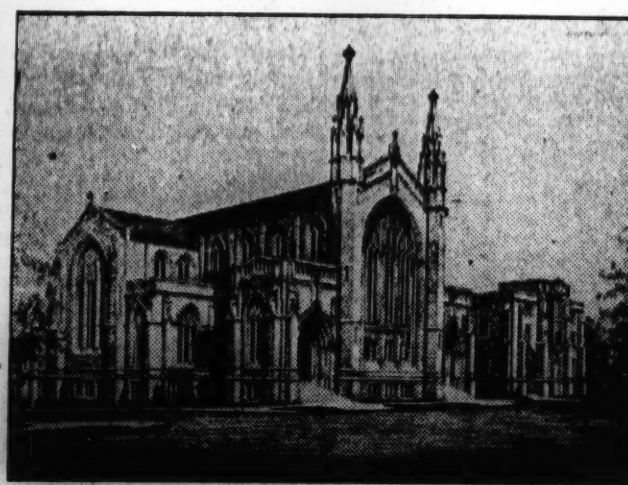
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The Aegean; and the shafted sun through them,
That fishes grope to, gives the beany hue
Rayed from her iris's deep diadem.

—MAURICE HEWLETT, in "Helen Redeemed and Other Poems"

STOCK PRICE LESS RAMPANT

Market Is Still Very
Irregular—More Short
Covering

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Speculators for the advance regained control of the price movement in today's stock market after an early flurry of selling which followed the opening break of 8 1/2 cents in Radio. Radio, which is the bellwether of the first hour, and was selling 3 cents above yesterday's final quotation by early afternoon, although the turnover of that and other stocks showed a marked reduction in volume.

While the market has been paying little attention to late outside news developments, the resumption of dividends on Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies preferred, and the declaration of an extra dividend of 40 cents on Devoe & Reynolds were regarded as bullish, although the former stock broke 6 points on the traditional "selling on news" basis.

Call money renewed at 4 1/2 per cent despite the heavy demands for currency in connection with the two billion turnover of funds tomorrow.

Although the reports of an agreement on eastern trunk line consolidations were characterized by bankers as premature, railroad stocks assumed increasing importance in the market. Delaware & Hudson jumped 6 points, Lehigh Valley 5 1/2, Washington & Chesapeake 4 1/2, Lackawanna, Reading, Missouri Pacific, and a few others advanced 3 points or more. Southern Railway Mobile & Ohio certificates broke 10 1/2 points to 113 1/2.

General Cable rallied 4 1/2 points, and Union Carbide & General Motors, after short interest is reported to have been lifted, extended its gain to nearly 12 points by touching a new high record at 106. Hudson ran up 7 points to a new peak at 97 1/2, and Vanadium Steel recorded a similar gain.

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The closing was firm. The upward flight of prices did not falter until after delivery hour, when some speculative favorites like Radio, Vanadium Steel and American Lined sank down 3 to 8 points. American Lined had hit 11 1/2, before reacting to 10 1/2.

Radio sold as high as 15 1/2 and Vanadium 9 1/2. Toward the close Hudson oil jumped 6, and various other popular shares responded to renewed accumulation. Total sales approached 2,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened easier, but sterling cables held steady around \$4.87 1/2.

Price prices and moderate trading again characterized the bond market today. Huge payments to investors, however, undoubtedly had much to do with sustaining prices near their high levels despite a fair increase in new offerings.

Paul Reid bonds continued to reflect good demand, the 5s of 2000 moving up to another new peak, and the 1935 duplicating yesterday's record high.

Southern Pacific refunding 4s were bid up more than a point to a new 1934 maximum, and the 5s of 1935 of reviving activity in some other railway issues.

Public utility issues were a shade easier, but there were comparative few transactions. Industrials were again quiet.

MARKET FOR PACKER
HIDES IS ACTIVE
AND PRICES STRONG

The volume of trading in packer hides last week was somewhat heavier than was expected, following the report of the largest week's business reported for many years.

Efforts to further depress prices failed, even with some bidding centering on March pull-offs.

In fact, many of the sales booked showed fractional advances.

Advices from the packer market show that the production of 1927 was below that of 1925 and 1926, with a falling off of 10 per cent thus far in 1928.

Packers declined to offer or consider bids on Colorado, but steers or brand cows during the last two days of last week.

The supply of the medium and lower selections of leather is on the decline, the better sort being sold of sale.

Country hide dealers are offering little as the price situation appears tighter. Prigridon markets were more active, European buyers plentiful, steers at 28c, and cows at 27c. Such hides are good, as they are all free of grub stock.

Packer calf and pig are showing some weakness. Several sales of Chicago city calf skins, moderate in amounts, sold at 25c to 26c, and 4000 January pigs were sold by one packer at 26-25-24c. Offerings of calves were coming in more plentiful.

Principal sales of packer hides during the week ended March 10 were reported as follows:

Current Year prices
16,000 Jan-Feb-Mar steers 22c to 24c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar cows 21c to 22c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar calves 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar pigs 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar hogs 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar sheep 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar goats 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar birds 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar fish 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar insects 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar plants 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar minerals 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar metals 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar fuels 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar chemicals 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar medicines 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar cosmetics 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar toiletries 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar foodstuffs 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar beverages 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar tobacco 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar textiles 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar clothing 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar footwear 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar jewelry 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar watches 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar cameras 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar radios 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar telephones 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar automobiles 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar airplanes 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar ships 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar submarines 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar tanks 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar aircraft carriers 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar battleships 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar cruisers 20c to 21c
1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar destroyers 20c to 21c
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1,000 Jan-Feb-Mar frigates 20c to

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TON ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.
ANNUAL MEETING

connection with the annual meeting of company, to be held on April 2, 1928. Directors have voted that the transfer of all classes of stock of the Boston Elevated Railway Company shall be closed the close of business Saturday, March 3, 1928, until the opening of business Tuesday, April 3, 1928.

HENRY S. LYONS,
Secretary, Board of Directors

ing at 3.05 cents, delivered Chicago for black, 3.90 cents for galvanized and 2.25 to 2.35 cents for blue. Stove bolts have been added 10 per cent. Second quarter contracting for bolts and nuts is on basis of first quarter prices. Cast pipe is firmer at \$30, Birmingham for contract business. Export sales of pig iron under \$18.50

go furnace, are less conspicuous than the shipments to the Chicago-Milwaukee district consumers, which are estimated to be reaching 100,000 tons monthly. By contrast, the shipments of pig iron and blast furnace gas are expected to be about unchanged at \$30 million a month. A large sale of heavy machinery and steel scrap is reported at \$15 million, with dealers trying to get the best price.

tion Tank Car Company for the extended Dec. 31, 1927, shows net of \$2,409 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent to \$9.15 a share on 308,440 shares of common, compared with \$3,032.271, or \$9.86 a share on 307,340 shares in 1926.

<p>UNDER CITY HEADINGS</p> <p>New Jersey</p> <p>MONTCLAIR</p> <p>C. JOHNSON & CO. Incorporated <i>Window Shades and Awnings</i> 545 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J. Telephone 6208</p> <p><i>"Frances for Frocks"</i> HATS UNDERTHINGS HOSIERY CORSETS 547 Valley Road Tel. 4109</p> <p>GROCERIES 715 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J. THE HUN W. W. MYERS, Prop. FREE DELIVERY LOW PRICES FINE QUALITY Vegetables and Fruits Highest Endorsements Make Inquiry</p> <p>PARK MANOR Luncheon—Tea—Dinner Hostess, ZELMA W. SOMAN 49 Park Street Tel. 10137</p>	<p>UNDER CITY HEADINGS</p> <p>New Jersey</p> <p>EAST ORANGE (Continued)</p> <p>M. B. ROSS, Inc. <i>Radios—Victrolas</i> Central Ave. and Harrison St. Tel. Orange 2385</p> <p><i>EAT WELL-COOKED FOOD IN ATTRACTIVE SURROUNDINGS AT REASONABLE PRICES</i></p> <p>THE KOFFEE HOUSE North Grove Street at Park Avenue Tel. Orange 7917-R</p> <p>SOUTH ORANGE</p> <p>HANDY SHOP Stationery, Dry Goods House Furnishing, Hardware, Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes GEORGE ZELENY 439 Irvington Ave. Phone So. Orange 2644</p> <p>PASSAIC</p> <p>THE RADIO MART C. W. KIP, Prop. 15 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J. ACCESSORIES—SERVICE COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS</p> <p>PLAINFIELD</p> <p>PICTURE FRAMING PAINTINGS AND PRINTS Carefully Restored, Regilding SWAIN'S ART STORE 317 West Front Street Phone Plainfield 1707</p> <p>UNITED ELECTRIC RADIO STORES <i>Radio Specialists</i> Corner Front and Madison Phone 3368</p> <p>STEINWAY Representatives C. A. Reid Piano Co. 235 W. Front St., Babcock Bldg.</p>	<p>UNDER CITY HEADINGS</p> <p>Pennsylvania</p> <p>ERIE (Continued)</p> <p>SIEGER'S What We Say It Is Is PERFECT DIAMONDS RELIABLE WATCHES B. F. SIEGER For 30 Years the Only Jeweler on the Pike TURNPIKE AND 14TH STREET QUALITY MEATS Butter, Eggs and Cheese Phone 24-291 for Your Next Order</p> <p>H. 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Co. <i>Meats Fruits Vegetables</i> <i>Everything Good to Eat</i> 6100 Center Avenue Hilland 3000</p> <p><i>Get Our Estimate</i> on General House Cleaning, Window Cleaning, Floor Polishing, Landscape Gardening PHONE LEHIGH 0224</p> <p>BEADLING HOUSE— OFFICE CLEANING CO. 3267 Raleigh Ave., Dormont, Pa.</p> <p>PITTSBURGH—Bellevue <i>The Bank of Courtesy and Service</i> CITIZENS TRUST CO. formerly The CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEVUE Deliveries in Greater Pittsburgh Telephone your orders direct to BELLEVUE FLORAL SHOPPE</p> <p>PITTSBURGH—Dormont Real Estate Insurance Mortgages—money all hand CHAS. E. BAKER 3275 West Liberty Ave. Lehigh 2600</p> <p>SAVILLE'S MARKET GROCERIES MEAT VEGETABLES POULTRY Monarch Brand Products 3205 WEST LIBERTY AVENUE LE. 5110 and 5111</p>	<p>UNDER CITY HEADINGS</p> <p>Pennsylvania</p> <p>READING (Continued)</p> <p>CROLL & KECK 430 Penn Street <i>Always Reliable Good Clothes—Good Service</i></p> <p>B. & J. SAYLOR 4TH and PENN STREETS Real pure food headquarters, large va- riety of finest fresh meats and poultry; best home made products; every- thing for the table; own make pure confectionery. Direct Buyers and Wholesalers</p> <p>MANNING & ARMSTRONG <i>Walk-Over Shoe Store</i> Visit Our New Foot Comfort Department 642 PENN ST.</p> <p>SCHOEFER'S QUALITY BAKERY, Inc. 108 South Fifth Street and 10 other stores in Reading 6 stores in Allentown, Pottstown and Pottsville, Pa.</p> <p>Biehl's Auto Body Works 2nd and Penn Ave., West Reading, Pa. Backed by years of honest growth DUCO OR LACQUER FINISH Damaged cars made like new</p> <p>Economy Print Shop Textile and Commercial Printers 422 Court Street O. D. BROWN, Prop. Dial 3-6221</p> <p>The Yocom Coal & Storage Co., Incorporated CHARLES J. GROFF, President and Manager EIGHTH and ELM STREETS Also known as THE YOCOM COAL COMPANY Canons, N. J. Lancaster, Pa. Grout Coal Co.</p> <p>Beauty Craft Salon 14 No. 5th Street, 2nd Floor <i>Manicures—Marcel—Shampoos EXPERT FINGER WAVING</i> Permanent Waving Dial 3-7430</p> <p>Mould's Specialty Shop 611 Penn Street <i>LADIES' WEARING APPAREL</i></p> <p>MEN'S FURNISHINGS Winter Reduction Sale now going on for people who like fine and good wearing apparel. PAUL 527 PENN STREET</p> <p>J. C. MUMMA Jeweler and Diamond Merchant 627 PENN STREET</p> <p>THE ELLIS MILLS DEPARTMENT STORE <i>Prices Always the Lowest</i> 30 DEPARTMENTS 647-649 PENN STREET</p>	<p>UNDER CITY HEADINGS</p> <p>Pennsylvania</p> <p>READING (Continued)</p> <p>CRYSTAL RESTAURANT ON THE SQUARE IN TRANS 640-641 PENN STREET Also Annex, 507 Penn Street</p> <p>Hotel Crystal and Cafeteria 715-735 Penn Street <i>Home Is Our Only Competitor</i></p> <p>SEWICKLEY</p> <p>Jenny Wren Ready-Mixed FLOUR CAMPNEY'S Phonics Sewickley 32, 313 and 326</p> <p>VALLEY GASOLINE & OIL SUPPLY COMPANY Cor. 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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

An Idea of Size
If Australia could be trans-
planted into the Atlantic Ocean,
it would about fill up all the
space between the United States
and Great Britain.

Washington Evening Star: It
is unwise to issue special coins
in honor of a popular favorite.
There is not enough sentiment in
business to permit the hurried
debtor to linger in admiration of
the portrait.



The Monitor Reader

Check These
You Can Answer

- Who is the only trained woman forester in the United States?—*Women's Enterprises* Page..... 10
- What is the difference between "wages" and "salary"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
- How has Mr. Hoover contradicted the precedents of American political history?—*Editorial*..... 10
- What influence have private school and correspondence courses on income?—*Education and Income*..... 10
- What can be done with the last scrap of ham?—*Women's Enterprises* Page..... 10
- How does Mary Pickford define the "motion picture"?—*Pickford Article*..... 10
- What line has the days and exact hours of arrival and departure of ships plotted years in advance?—*Ship Lines*..... 10
- How much was John Cabot's reward for discovering Newfoundland in 1497?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
- What curious literary coincidence has just come to light in London?—*World's Capitals*..... 10
- What amazing question must New Hampshire's Secretary of State decide in 1933?—*Editorial Note*..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED
IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself—
What Is Your Percentage?

In Lighter Vein

Have You Met Him?
The Small Man (being intro-
duced): "I'm glad to meet you."
The Large One (seizing the
S.M.'s hand): "The pressure's all
mine."



Lost Balloonist: "Ahoy, where am
I?"
Farmer: "Hah, hah, you can't fool
me, by gum. You're right up there
in that little basket. . . . Giddyap,
Gusie."

Economy
She saved \$4.85 by using canned
milk.
They saved \$87 by cutting down on
their delicatessen overhead.
He saved \$17 by burning less
fuel.
She saved \$6.75 by buying a
cheaper hat.
They saved \$14.80 by not going
to the theater one evening.
Then they bought a car.—*Min-
neapolis Tribune.*

Thoughtless Gardener
Madam: "What is that ugly
looking plant?"
Gardener: "It's from the cactus
family, ma'am."
Madam: "Why didn't you tell
me, so I could acknowledge it?"

A Step Up
"Whatever became of that boy
in our class that had such a hard
time with legal phrases?"
"He's now pronouncing sen-
tences."

Chiefly
First Golfer: "What is your
handicap for the course?"
Second: "Ditto: 'Hitting the
jail.'—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Years of It!
"This car at \$2000 means real
economy!"
"It'll say it would—for about 10
years!"

A Word a Day

Coupon
A coupon is a detachable certi-
ficate. In financial transactions it
denotes a document showing interest
due on bonds, which is so
designed that a certain portion
may be cut off and presented for
payment whenever the interest is
due.

In more general usage a coupon
refers to a section of any kind of
ticket which grants one some spe-
cial service or privilege. It is ap-
plied to a wide variety of forms,
entitling the holder to considera-
tion in trains, theaters, political
conventions and the like.

The French verb *couper* means
to cut off. We clearly re-
main to general significance. The
familiar style of automobile termed
a "coupon" also takes its name from
this French word. The manufac-
turers sensed the fact that it
looked like a larger vehicle cut off.

We follow the French pronun-
ciation, but accent the first syl-
lable instead of the second, cou-
pon. This first syllable sounds like
"coo", not like "kew".

Sound on as in tour
"Retain your coupons after you
have entered the theater."

What They Say

DR. HAROLD DEARDEN: "If
any worker could, by some
magic, approach his daily task
with the same interest and de-
termination to succeed that he
commonly experiences when
working out a cross-word puzzle,
life would be, for most em-
ployees, much more nearly
elysian than is at present the
case."

VISCOUNT GREY: "What I fore-
see is that if any one class at-
tempts to use its power solely
for its own interests—at the ex-
pense of the others—it will find
that there is a community sense
in the nation which will prevent
such an abuse of power."

GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS:
"I cannot think of Robert
Burns as a very good worker in
the field. He would want to stop
too many times to note a
scampering mouse, or to catch
the song of some bird, or to pen
a new inspiration to some dis-
tant maid."

VINCENT MASSEY: "Knowledge
which can be used is the only
knowledge."

The Wettest Spot

At Cherrapunji, India, about
457 inches of rain fall annually,
and it is presumed that this is
the wettest place on earth.

New York Evening Post: It
costs \$1,025,519 a year to run
the United States, but on the
whole we believe it's worth it.

The Catch of Cod

More than 1,000,000,000 pounds
of codfish each year are caught
along the North American At-
lantic coast.

Indianapolis News: The digi-
table Los Angeles is not big
enough for the ocean, according
to her commander, and there
seems to be no chance of cutting
the coast down to fit her.

Fruit in England
The average consumption of
fruit per person per year in Eng-
land is 93 apples, 67 oranges, 52
bananas, and 15 lemons.

A Thought for Today

*He that does good to another does good
also to himself, not only in the con-
sequence, but in the very act; for the con-
sciousness of well-doing is in itself ample
reward.*—SENECA

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Pineapple, sliced, or grated, 15c
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Democracy's Advance in Japan

AN ELECTION incident in Japan which passed almost unobserved by the outside world but which is as significant of the ideal of democratic government sweeping that Nation as is the election itself, was the eleventh-hour attempt of Dr. Kishuro Suzuki, Minister of Home Affairs in the Tanaka Cabinet, to brand the Minseitō opposition as disloyal to the Throne, the most serious charge possible in the eyes of the Japanese people. Dr. Suzuki issued a statement to the press for publication on the morning of election day in which he attacked the Minseitō slogan, "We urge that the government of the Diet, by the Diet and for the people should be brought about." He claimed that this was a violation of the Constitution and that in Japan the Government is "of the Emperor, by the Emperor and for the people," adding that the Minseitō idea was "contrary to the form of state of Japan."

The reaction of the public was the exact opposite of what Dr. Suzuki had sought. Not one paper in the whole of Japan upheld him, and there were few indeed which failed to attack him outright. Many a voter suddenly swerved from the Selyukai to the Minseitō camp because of this statement. It is obviously ridiculous to charge a great political party, with a former Premier and cabinet ministers in its ranks, with traitorous intent, and that is what the charge of disloyalty to the Throne amounts to in Japan. Moreover, Dr. Suzuki condemned parliamentary government by his statement and asked the newly enfranchised public to vote against it, to vote against the very system for which it had long struggled and which was even then being given its first trial.

Two decades and more ago Dr. Suzuki's stand would have swung an election. At that time actual power rested in the hands of neither the Emperor nor the people. Technically, the Emperor is all powerful. Actually, he exercises but slightly more power than does the King of England. That condition prevailed two decades ago, and it prevails today. But two decades ago de facto power lay in the hands of a little group of men surrounding the Throne, of the Genro and the men able to influence the Genro.

It was against just this very situation that the leaders of the universal manhood suffrage movement fought. It was for the abolition of this privileged extralegal group and the substitution of the Diet in its place that the battle for democratic party government was waged. One by one the outstanding members of that group read the future correctly, and one by one they stepped into the ranks of a political party. Prince Itō founded what is now the Minseitō. Count Itagaki established the party now known as the Selyukai. Only Prince Yamagata of all the Genro remained an adamant enemy to party government. Prince Saloni is now left alone of that group, and Prince Saloni has ever been its most liberal member. Instead of blocking party government today, he actually aids and abets it.

There is nothing disloyal in the Minseitō platform or slogan, and the Japanese public is fully aware of that fact. The difference between the views of that party and Dr. Suzuki is whether the Diet or a handful of bureaucrats is to exercise de facto power under the Emperor. Inch by inch the upholders of Dr. Suzuki's view have retreated since 1890, when the Diet first came into being. The triumph of the upholders of party government is not quite completed, but it is nearly so. The passage of the universal manhood suffrage law and its operation in the recent election probably mark the crisis, and from now on the cause of democracy is assured. Dr. Suzuki sought to defend an outgrown ideal of government with an antiquated weapon which he has discovered to be a boomerang.

Canada's Fight for Temperance

LIQUOR interests were so firmly entrenched in some Canadian provinces that they were able to resist the drive for dominion-wide prohibition after the war. Even in the provinces where the electorate favored prohibition, distilleries and breweries were allowed to continue manufacturing for export. They contributed to political campaign funds and financed agitation for Government sale of liquor. Propaganda misled many Canadian people into the belief that temperance prevails under prohibition more than under the former policy of licensed premises. Other subtle arguments employed by enemies of temperance were that Government sale of intoxicants in Canada would attract tourists from the United States, and that the profits netted by Government liquor stores would be applied to reduce provincial taxation.

One after another, most of the provinces succumbed to the liquor propaganda, until it reached as far east as Prince Edward Island—where the thrifty Islanders intelligently checked the move for Government sale. In the larger provinces farther west, where the experiment of selling liquor in Government stores is being tried, experience is teaching Canadian citizens that there can be no temporizing with an evil traffic.

Supporters of Government sale used to advance the argument that it would promote "true temperance" and eliminate illicit dealing

in liquor. Experience is exposing the fallacy of such specious pleas. As provincial government sale has spread, there has been a marked increase in the liquor traffic. According to the official records of the dominion bureau of statistics, which is a branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, alcoholic beverages imported into Canada for consumption have increased from \$20,607,338 in 1923 to \$42,306,482 in 1927. The increase in gallons is similar.

Five years after Government sale began in the Province of Quebec, a Quebec daily paper stated: "Violations of the liquor law are occurring each day to the knowledge of the whole population." It spoke of the bootlegging of liquor by peddlers "going around from office to office." In British Columbia, where Government sale has been in effect since 1921, Vancouver papers have repeatedly denounced the continuance of illicit liquor trading. Similarly in the prairie provinces and in Ontario, the newspapers are constantly furnishing evidence that Government sale has failed to eliminate bootlegging. The Attorney-General of Manitoba made specific reference to it last year. The former Premier of Ontario, E. C. Drury, speaking in Toronto recently, denounced Government sale as more pernicious than the open bar in some of its consequences. Canadian temperance forces have an uphill battle ahead, but the fight is going on. The groundwork is being prepared for another move forward.

A Tribute to Youth

THOROUGHLY refreshing is it to read the high tribute paid to modern youth by Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia in a lecture delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. In the midst of the critical indictment levied against the young people of today, moreover, there is food for thought for this generation's elders in his statement that youth is extremely sensitive to conventions and that morals are largely dependent upon standards of good taste. In other words, or putting it more bluntly, if the young folk of the present offend in any particular, the direction in which to look in order to find the cause of the trouble is toward their elders.

Basing his conclusion upon the fact that there are fewer criminals in the penitentiaries today than in 1910, and that government statistics show about a 20 per cent decrease in juvenile delinquency in the past eighteen years, Professor Barnes declared that youth is probably cleaner, straighter and living better and more decently today than when he was a boy. And he added this bit of information: "We can lead young people in the right direction by establishing canons of good taste." To a large extent, to state the issue in general terms, if right ideals are implanted in the growing consciousness of each generation, a steadily advancing morality may be expected as a natural consequence.

Defining Speculation

DESPITE the appreciable increase in value and number of securities listed on the various stock exchanges, some belief exists that the "speculative" operations in stock are still too large and should be curtailed. Before any adequate measure of curtailment can be accomplished we must first have a fair definition of what constitutes excessive speculation. The charge of speculation, it must be acknowledged, is frequently made only when it is intended to say that stocks and bonds are being traded in on a margin. The extent of speculation, however, is commonly measured by the amount of brokers' loans carried by the banks, such loans representing the volume of marginal trading. According to some semi-official estimates alleged to have emanated from officials of the federal reserve system, brokers' loans should be curtailed to approximately \$3,000,000,000. According to some conservative investors such loans are not excessive when they do not exceed \$5,000,000,000. While it is difficult to reconcile these definitive figures, suffice it to say the loans at present are nearer the first figure than the latter.

When the discount rates of the reserve banks were increased, the general belief was that this was predicated upon a desire of the federal reserve system to withdraw funds from the speculative markets and to reduce brokers' loans. The volume of such loans was slow to reduce, however. There has undoubtedly been some good reason for this, based probably upon the inherent faith of the investing public in present stock values. This belief is borne out by the reports circulated by brokerage houses to the effect that there is a strong "back current" to the market and that numerous investors have ready cash in hand to back up orders to buy stocks when their quotations shade under their current accepted values. That back current of orders is doing much to stem any trend toward a rapid liquidation of the securities markets.

Also it should be remembered that marginal trading today is done on a much broader basis than in previous years. When buying and selling orders were taken upon a margin of ten points, it was a much easier matter to force the "buyers" to liquidate and to pile up artificially an avalanche of selling orders. Such a condition, it is alleged, does not exist today in the market. Brokers no longer take orders upon such a narrow margin. They have been demanding a margin of twenty points and in some instances as high as twenty-five points. Securities held under such circumstances are not so easily dislodged from their position, and values have to sag considerably before there can be developed a general selling movement. Lacking the latter eventuality the market may be expected to hold rather firmly, until more drastic pressure is exerted.

American Honors for Kossuth

MORE than two generations ago the name of Louis Kossuth was on the lips of every American. Together with several of his countrymen, who like himself had struggled to gain freedom from the foreign yoke imposed by Austria and Russia, the famous Hungarian patriot had come to the United States for aid. However, then, as now, the American Govern-

ment held itself aloof from European entanglements. Kossuth's visit at that time turned largely on popular American acclaim.

It is in an atmosphere far different from what obtained these seventy-six years ago that 500 countrymen of Kossuth have come to the United States to participate in the unveiling tomorrow of a statue of the Hungarian champion of freedom in New York City. Since those early and strenuous days in the history of Hungary thousands upon thousands of self-ex-patriated Hungarian men and women have come to the United States and have aided substantially in building up the land of their choice. For this reason the dedication exercises attending the unveiling of the Kossuth monument are of interest, not only to American-Hungarians, but to all having at heart the progress of any people yearning for freedom from foreign domination.

Although the American Government could not do anything directly to aid Hungary during the revolutionary period, still it was instrumental in preventing Kossuth from being turned over to Austria and Russia. And it is largely because of this fact, and as an expression of deep-felt gratitude, that Kossuth's countrymen in the United States are now about to present the statue of their national hero to the people of this country. Furthermore, a free and independent Hungary is not forgetful of what it owes America on the score of its present independence. A more notable delegation of foreigners has perhaps never visited the United States than the present one, which is headed by Baron Sigmund Perenyi, and which includes twenty-five members of the Hungarian Parliament.

Gifts of the nature of this statue of Kossuth by one-time aliens speak a language all their own. For they are the unspoken appreciation of benefits received in a new land by those leaving their fetters behind to enjoy the inalienable rights of man. Joining the already notable group of this kind in America, the Kossuth statue should prove one more tie strengthening the relations between the Old World and the New.

An Eastern National Park

THAT the people of the eastern states should have in territory adjacent to their homes a national pleasure ground such as those which plentifully invite the people of the middle and far West, has long been urged. Now at last, by the aid of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation, bond issues by Tennessee and North Carolina, and the patriotic contributions of citizens of Knoxville, a great park is to be developed in that part of the Alleghenies known as the Great Smokies. The land which is to be maintained for public benefit is in the states of Tennessee and North Carolina. It includes forests and marshes, mountains and valleys, streams and springs. It is in as temperate a section as can be found in the eastern states.

Lacking much of the spectacular scenery of the Yosemite or the Yellowstone, it is still full of beauty spots and has mountain peaks towering as high as 6000 feet. Without any such monumental arboreal specimens as the big trees of the Yosemite, it still has a very considerable area of primeval forests of hardwood, and the flora in springtime is brilliant with laurel, rhododendron and azalea. Botanists say that in flowering shrubs it is richer than any other part of the United States.

This park will also furnish a happy retreat for the disappearing wild animals of our eastern country. In it today are to be found the wild turkey and other game birds, deer, bear and smaller wild animals. It is full of trout streams, which presumably will be protected, with fishing in them permitted under suitable restrictions.

The National Park of the Great Smoky Mountains will serve a purpose which for many decades yet cannot be fully met by the greater parks of the West. It is reasonably adjacent to the great centers of population. Within 500 miles of it are most of the great cities and the more densely populated states. Probably 50,000,000 people reside within an easy automobile trip of the gateways to this reservation. While individual liberality, and the aid of the states of Tennessee and North Carolina, have been essential to secure ownership of the land, the United States Government has assumed responsibility for its care and maintenance. That will unquestionably mean the rapid construction of roads by which its most picturesque recesses may be visited. It is a fortunate thing for the people to the east of the Mississippi River that the long and devoted endeavors of the Smoky Mountains Conservation Association have thus finally been crowned with complete success.

Random Ramblings

Having been told by Dr. Paul R. Heyl that the world weighs 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, it is not surprising to have Dr. Miles Sherrill of Massachusetts Institute of Technology announce that there are 600 sextillion atoms in one gram.

The Harvard undergraduates are to take a poll on which presidential candidate they favor; but many will figure that the Crimson voters will be partial to Herbert Hoover, as his son has just graduated from the Harvard Business School.

Eggs of china have long been used to induce the American hen to increase her efforts, and now eggs from China are proving to her that she must do better. Imports of Chinese eggs are reported increasing.

One reason why it is necessary to hold Republican and Democratic national conventions in the United States this year is the fact that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is less than thirty-five years of age.

It is stated that the average income of workers in the United States is a cent and a half a minute. So must we all improve each shining minute.

Probably no one will regret the noticeable slowing up of the turnover in France's Cabinet-making industry.

Strange as it may sound, the one who always keeps his word finds in the end that most everyone takes it.

It is a wise radio enthusiast who gets distance without letting distance get him.

Pointed paragraphs should never become dull.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

IT NOW seems likely that Parliament will be called upon in the next few weeks to reconsider the decision to accept before Christmas to refuse approval to the alternative Prayer Book submitted to it by the lawfully constituted authority of the Church of England. No alterations of any real importance have since been made in the new Prayer Book by the bishops, clergy, or laity. They have decided to stand by their original decisions and to ask the House of Commons to change its attitude.

It is not possible to understand the issues involved in this question without going far back into history. The present form both of government and of doctrine in the Church of England is a compromise which dates back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was the natural middle course between the two extreme views then in conflict, and its moderation is shown by the fact that it has persisted unchanged and almost unchallenged for over 350 years.

On the one side was the organization and doctrine of the Church of Rome. Its doctrine centered about the mass, the "miracle" of transubstantiation performed daily by the priesthood in every Roman Catholic church throughout the world. Its organization was based upon a complete separation of laity and clergy and the concentration of all ecclesiastical authority and power in the hands of the bishops—a system which later ended logically in the doctrine of papal infallibility.

On the other side was the organization and doctrine of the independent or congregational bodies, then very scattered and unimportant. The doctrine of the most independent of all, the Quakers, trusted entirely to the operation of the spirit through the individual without any ministry or organized services save free and open "meetings." The organization of the Presbyterians left the choice of the minister to each congregation.

The Reformation Settlement of the Anglican Communion lay halfway between the two. It eliminated the mass and transubstantiation entirely from the Prayer Book as drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, and it forbade alterations in the Prayer Book except with the approval of Crown and Parliament. And it prevented the growth of an entirely separate priesthood by allowing the clergy to marry and by vesting the choice of bishops in the state, a choice exercised first by the King and later by the Prime Minister.

In recent times, however, this settlement has begun to break down. On the one hand there developed a growing breach in doctrine between what used to be called the High Church and the Low Church factions who are now known as the Anglo-Catholics and the Evangelicals. On the other hand the rise of other Nonconformist churches such as the Methodists and the Baptists challenged the right of any one church to be "established," while the advent of Prime Ministers who were not members of the Church of England and of parliaments which were not even predominantly Anglican, made the method of appointing the bishops increasingly incongruous.

In 1921, on the initiative of a powerful group in the Church of England, an Enabling Act was passed which gave to the church certain enlarged powers of self government, by establishing a somewhat complicated representative body composed of three sections, the bishops, the representatives of the clergy, and the representatives of the laity. But the act still left with Parliament the final authority to approve alterations in the Prayer Book and with the Prime Minister the ultimate power in the appointment of bishops, as was inevitable so long as the Church of England remained the official and established church of the Nation.

During the ensuing years the divergence between the Anglo-Catholics and the Evangelicals became more and more acute, paralleling the conflict between fundamentalism and evolution elsewhere. The Anglo-Catholics, who were a powerful element among the clergy and the "devout laity," became more and more pronouncedly "Roman" in

their doctrine and practice. In many of their churches their ritual and church equipment are indistinguishable from those of the Church of Rome.

The Evangelicals, who represented the great majority of the rank and file of the church, became more and more outspoken in their protests against having to attend "Romanish" churches and in their demand that the bishops should exercise their authority and forbid practices and teachings which conflicted with the fundamentals of Protestantism and with the doctrines and services of the Church of England as by law established.

The bishops, who were themselves divided between the two camps, were mainly set upon maintaining the unity of the church. Accordingly, with the assistance of the representatives of the clergy and of the laity they drew up the alternative Prayer Book, which removed many anachronisms from the old book and which, although a compromise on the crucial issue, they nevertheless hoped would be accepted by the great majority of both schools so that it could be enforced as against the extremists of both camps.

The crucial issue was that of reservation of the Sacrament. Was Holy Communion to be regarded as commemorative and symbolic only, as the Evangelicals held, or was it to be accepted as involving some element of the "miracle" of transubstantiation as the Anglo-Catholics held? The answer turned on whether reservation was to be allowed in private places outside the church for the use of the sick only, and whether the elements were to be reserved in a public way in the church for the adoration of the faithful.

The compromise, in brief, was that the Sacrament could be reserved in an ambry in the north wall of the sanctuary, but not on or behind the altar, and that it was to be for the use of the sick, but not to be exposed for adoration. The subsequent trouble arose because nobody can tell from this formula whether the Church of England believes in transubstantiation or not and because each of the two parties regards it as conceding the essential demand of its opponents. But the trouble itself was inevitable because the new Prayer Book is itself an attempt to find a via media between what are really two irreconcilable positions.

The compromise book, as readers will remember, was approved by the House of Lords but rejected by a majority of about thirty in the House of Commons. The first instinct of the House of Commons seems to have been to regard the Prayer Book as the domestic concern of the Church of England with which it ought not to interfere. But gradually it came to recognize that the true question it was being asked to decide was whether as representing the Nation it approved of the officially established church making a move in the direction of Rome, and on that issue it registered a clear negative.

There seems to be little doubt that on this point the House of Commons reflected the opinion of the people. The Nation is much less orthodox than it used to be, but it is not less Protestant. Its decision, however, has left the Church of England in a very difficult position. Is it to alter its doctrine to satisfy a Parliament composed of persons of many other creeds and some agnostics? Or is it to challenge another rebuff and to open the way to the ultimate subject of disestablishment by refusing to alter its compromise about reservation in the hopes that Parliament's second thoughts will be more favorable than its first?

Up to the present it has decided to refuse to admit the right of Parliament to prescribe in matters of doctrine and to stand by the reservation compromise. But the church itself is very divided on that compromise, which satisfies neither Anglo-Catholics nor Evangelicals. The next move rests with the House of Commons, and what it will do no one can tell, because the issue cuts across all political and geographical alignments.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

THE American Negro tenor, Roland Hayes, received a warm welcome when he gave his first concert in the large concert hall of the Moscow Conservatory. Not only was every available seat occupied, but in the audience one could recognize almost all the prominent figures of the Moscow musical world. Mr. Hayes rendered a balanced and varied program of Italian, German and Russian songs, ending with a group of Negro hymns, which were quite a novelty for a Moscow audience.

A Leningrad motion picture company has tried to make its contribution to the solution of the problem of the Russian waifs by taking on a number of these children and employing them in the preparation of films. At first there were considerable difficulties; it was almost impossible to introduce any discipline among the waifs, who refused to go through with the necessary actions and poses, and even threatened to break up the whole performance. But in the end the experiment proved quite successful; and a number of the children developed surprising capacity for mimicry and acting.

The Soviet policy of granting full cultural and administrative autonomy to each separate nationality in the Soviet Union, while simple in theory, is sometimes complicated in its practical workings. One of the main difficulties of its application lies in the tendency among the peoples who were formerly oppressed by the Tsarist regime to do a little oppressing on their own account as soon as they are given sovereign power within their own frontiers. It has been necessary at times to protect the Russian communities in Ukraine against the excessive zeal of Ukrainian administrators, and quite recently an investigating committee of the All-Union Soviet Executive Committee discovered that the Russian and Ukrainian settlers were undergoing difficult experiences in the Kasaik Republic, a huge administrative unit of almost 3,000,000 square kilometers, stretching from the Caspian Sea to the borders of China. The wandering Kasaik, or Kirghiz, who were pushed out of their best lands by Russian settlers in the past, have been leveling the scores by raiding the horses and cattle of the settlers and allowing their flocks to trample down the crops. The investigating committee recommended that the Russians, who are farmers, be put in separate agricultural societies from the Kirghiz, who are mostly wandering tenders of sheep and cattle.

A new method of writing history is coming into vogue in present-day Russia and will probably become very general among the younger generation of historical writers. It finds special expression in two books which were recently published, describing the movements that centered around the anti-Bolshevik General Denikin and the guerrilla peasant leader Makino. The authors altogether ignored the personalities of Denikin and Makino and concentrated their attention largely on the economic factors of the situation. So Makino's prolonged guerrilla activities are explained on the basis of how many rich and poor peasants there were in the region of his operation, how much agricultural machinery was sold there, and so forth. This very impersonal method, of course, coincides with the Communist conception of history.

The Soviet scenario writers, after specializing for a time in subjects drawn from revolutionary history and classical literature, are beginning to choose themes modeled on the everyday life of present-day Russia. Recent illustrations of this tendency are the productions "Pitfalls," which depicts the life of the factory workers, "Mill-race," a rather melodramatic story dealing with the peasants, and "On Rails," a film in which the railroad plays an important part. These Soviet "movies" are quite as much

designed to point a moral as to adorn a tale; their plots follow rather stereotyped lines. The hero is almost sure to be a worker or a poor peasant, devoted to the ideals of the Soviet regime; he is constantly thwarted and circumvented by knavish plotters in the form of private traders or perhaps dishonest persons who have gained an entrance into the Soviet service; but he always comes out triumphantly in the end, winning the girl who lends a romantic interest to the performance and most likely being elected president of the local Soviet in addition.

The Communist Party recently took a census of its members and "candidates," or applicants for membership on probation, which cast some light on their educational qualifications. It was shown that 95 per cent of the members and candidates possessed university education, while 7.9 per cent received high-school training and 62.8 per cent had elementary schooling. Also 26.1 per cent are self-educated while 2.4 per cent are illiterate. An illiterate Communist would scarcely be found in the larger centers; but in backward regions of the Union, such as Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kirghizia the percentage of illiteracy among Communists ranges from 20 to 25 per cent.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board cannot assume responsibility for the return of letters. The Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Speed Possibilities in Shorthand

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have been an interested observer of the recent trend taken in the shorthand field—that is—the growing preference for simpler systems. So far as I have been able to learn, the Dickinson system is the only ABC shorthand that takes full advantage of all the speed possibilities in the twenty-four alphabet. It is in a great majority of cases from two to three times as brief to write as some of the widely advertised systems. So if the systems mentioned by the author of the article appearing in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 31, 1927, can be written at 100 words a minute an equally rapid writer using Dickinson shorthand would average at the least, and under most adverse circumstances, from fifty to seventy-five words a minute greater speed. Dickinson shorthand is made up principally of letters of the alphabet. Characters other than letters of the alphabet that are used in Dickinson shorthand are still easier to write than the letters of the alphabet. They join easily and naturally. As a result, words of ordinary frequency are written with one letter of the alphabet and a simple stroke that can be written just as easily as reality; it is the equivalent of one letter. But the principal sounds of words are fully and legibly represented. With remarkable directness the author of Dickinson shorthand has gone to the heart of the construction of the English language and fitted his system to it. He has not, that is to say, simply adapted his system to the already existing rules of other systems with their plan of abbreviation. The result is a system of rapid writing that, I believe, is as nearly perfect as the language will permit. It seems to have been done with simplicity of mastery ever in thought, too, for there is nothing in Dickinson shorthand that isn't the most natural and logical way to accomplish its purpose—brevity, simplicity, legibility.

I have written reasonably difficult matter over 200 words a minute and I have seen others do the same thing. It is just as legible a week or a month later also, for the notes do not become "cold." It is not unusual for a student to develop a speed of 140 to 150 words a minute in four or five weeks. One hundred and twenty-five words a minute on unfamiliar matter is the requirement on graduation in all Dickinson schools.

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